

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 7

## BIG ARMY ORDER.

The Armour Packing Company has been given an order for 112,000 pounds of bacon and 116,000 pounds of ham to be delivered to the Government for the soldiers in the Philippines.

## AMERICAN LARD BARRED

A despatch from Berlin says: A recent Prussian army order forbids the use of American lard in army kitchens, and directs that hams must be bought of domestic slaughter houses.

## VOGEL'S FUTURE PLANS.

F. E. Vogel, who was vice president of the G. H. Hammond Company for a number of years, will take an active interest in the re-organized firm of Schlesinger & Mayer. Mr. Vogel has held an interest in the department store for some time.

## PALM OIL TAXABLE

Commissioner Yerkes has decided that oleomargarine colored with palm oil is subject to tax. He rules that the oil is not a constituent part of the butterine and is used only to make the article yellow in imitation of butter. This, he says, is clearly a violation of the law.

## WANT HIGHEST PRICE

A call has been issued signed by 29 prominent planters of Caddo, Bossier and Red River parishes, Louisiana, for a meeting of Red River planters in Shreveport, Saturday, Aug. 9. The object of the meeting, it is said in the call, is "to adopt such measures as will insure us the highest market price for our cottonseed."

## GEORGIA FERTILIZER LAW

The new fertilizer law passed by the last general assembly just before adjournment, which raises the standard of fertilizers which can be sold in Georgia, will not go into effect at present, as might be indicated from the act, but will begin to operate on and after October 1, which is the beginning of the new fertilizer season.

## HIGH PRICES FOR CATTLE.

A drove of 10 steers, which were fattened on the farm of J. Frank Weaver, in Providence township, Pennsylvania, has just been sold to a New York dealer at the high price of 9c. a pound. The average weight of the steers was 1,600 pounds. Mr. Weaver bought the cattle 10 months ago, when their average weight was 900 pounds, and the increase in weight is considered remarkable.

## WILL REFINO OIL

In addition to the several industries, Armour & Company and Swift & Company will erect an oil mill near the packing plants in North Fort Worth for treating cottonseed and refining oil. The main industries will require large amounts of oil for compounds in manufacturing, and the market, it is said, is not able at all times to meet their demands. The oil mill and refinery are not figured on being completed until after January.

## CATTLE FOR EXPORT

Fine cattle are now being shipped from the grazing section of Grant County, W. Va. Welton & Fisher bought 43 head of 3-year-old cattle from A. A. Parks that averaged 1,258 pounds. Stiger Bros., of Mercersburg, Pa., bought 70 head of fine fat heifers from John G. Harmon, and Alex. Christy bought of E. D. Parker 60 head, 18 of which averaged 1,343 pounds. Most of these cattle are for export.

## DROUGHT IN AUSTRALIA

Dispatches from Australia, received by the steamer Miowera, tell of terrible drought in New South Wales and Queensland, which has devastated the sheep ranches of that section of the Southern colony. Millions of sheep have died, and men formerly considered rich have been compelled to seek employment. Samuel McCaugheor, the sheep king of Australia, lost over a million sheep of his herd of a million and a quarter, and other large herders have been equally unfortunate.

## MINERAL OIL IN TALLOW

At a recent meeting of the Soap Makers' Association a resolution was passed against the adulterating of tallow by small re-melters in certain parts of the Middle West, and, probably, in other parts of the country—Ohio being the chief offender.

The National Provisioner took the matter up some time ago. The following additional evidence from prominent people in the tallow dealing and soap making business. A well-known business man writes:

"Replying to your favor, answer to which has been delayed owing to my absence from the city. Regarding the adulteration of tallow I do know that tallow is being adulterated to quite a large extent, and the difference runs from 1 to 2 per cent. of mineral oil up to, in some cases, as high as 20 per cent. Most of the adulterated stock that I have run across, so far, came from Ohio."

A large tallow broker in a chief city in Ohio makes the following statement:

"For some time past I have been overbid for stock in this market, certain parties paying more than market price and then selling for less than cost. The above knowledge was

proven by letters sent me, and, on full investigation, I found a systematic fraud being worked by re-melting and adulteration with 10 to 20 per cent. mineral stock."

This gentleman's letter shows that he is familiar with the modus operandi of the adulterators.

A prominent business man identified with soap interests presents the adulteration fraud from the soap makers' point of view. He writes as follows:

"As to the experience of soap manufacturers with this adulterated tallow, I can only speak for ourselves. We have found it absolutely impossible to make a boil of soap right where tallow containing any considerable quantity of mineral oil is used. In other words, you cannot saponify mineral oil, and if the tallow contains any quantity, say, 10 or 15 per cent. of mineral oil, it will spoil the soap that you should get out of the tallow."

Now that this adulteration is working its way into the tallow trade, it is just as well to take hold of it in its inception and to crush out the evil before it goes far enough to seriously injure our tallow and soap business.

**STOCKYARDS PROPERTY SOLD**

Walter H. Wilson & Co., have closed a sale of property in the Chicago stockyards district, selling for Frederick T. Mason, of Philadelphia, to Carl Corper, the block bounded by Union street on the west, Lowe avenue on the east, 41st street on the south, and the Junction Railroad on the north, for \$31,000. The block has a frontage on Union street and Lowe avenue of 408 feet and a depth of 260 feet. It is the purpose of the purchaser to improve the south half with a substantial brick building.

**WANTS TALLOW PLANT ENJOINED.**

August Danker filed a suit in the circuit court at St. Louis not only to have the Goodwin Manufacturing Company's tallow plant at 3332 Chouteau avenue abated as a nuisance, but to recover \$3,000 damages. He says that he owns a row of houses from 3301 to 3311 La Salle street. The gas, steam and obnoxious vapors escaping from the plant, he declares, makes his houses unsanitary. On this account, he alleges, the value of the property has depreciated. He asks that the company be enjoined from further operating the plant.

**PACKINGHOUSE FIRE AT PITTSBURG**

On Sunday a fire broke out in the six-story brick branch house of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., at Pittsburg, Pa. The damage to the building by fire was about \$10,000 and about \$10,000 more damage was caused by water before that fire was put out. On Tuesday the fire broke out afresh in the same plant and caused many more thousands of dollars damage before it was finally extinguished. It is thought that some smoldering ember caused the second outbreak of the fire. The total loss is heavy. The plant was a large and handsome one of recent equipment.

**SALE OF SHORTHORNS.**

The biggest auction sale of thoroughbred shorthorn cattle ever held in Michigan took place at Andrew Chrystal's stock farm, Glenfoyle, three miles south of Marshall. About 5,000 persons were in attendance, including about 500 from a distance. The largest delegations were from Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Texas and Nebraska. Fifty-four cows, 10 cow calves, 12 bull calves and 10 bulls were sold. The herd brought \$17,895, or \$260.65 a head. E. G. Stephenson, of Detroit, purchased 12 head at \$4,085, and B. T. Morgan, of Battle Creek, 10 head at \$2,075.

**WISCONSIN CATTLE RANGES**

A syndicate of Chicago livestock men, connected with the Chicago Union Stockyards, has purchased a big tract of North Wisconsin grass land, near the Minnesota line and in the vicinity of the new town of Birchwood, and will begin the first of extensive operations in fattening beef cattle and sheep for the Western market. Five thousand are to be shipped north at once, to be marketed late next fall.

Among those in the deal are R. H. Pritchard, E. J. McGowan, F. W. Tubbs, Jerome

Hewitt and W. J. Dennison, all of whom are operators in livestock. Members of the syndicate have been making frequent trips into the North Wisconsin grass country during the past two months, which have led to the selection and purchase of lands.

**CATTLE FOR SIOUX CITY.**

J. R. Withrow, representing the Sioux City Stock Yards, has been visiting the cattle shipping points of the Black Hills and arranging for the shipment of cattle from that region via Sioux City to Chicago.

This is for the purpose of allowing cattlemen to market their cattle in Sioux City if satisfactory; otherwise, they can be reloaded and go on to Chicago.

Mr. Withrow was greatly pleased with the conditions as he found them on the ranges of the Northwest.

**GROWTH OF COTTONSEED INDUSTRY**

No industry based upon agriculture has shown a more remarkable growth during the past few years than that which has characterized the cottonseed industry of the South. Through the growth of the cottonseed oil mills, and the demand for the various cottonseed products, a market has been provided for this product which now contributes many million dollars annually to the wealth of the South.

The total cottonseed product of the United States in 1899 amounted to 4,566,100 tons, exclusive of 166,861 tons contained in cotton sold in the seed, and had a total value, based upon the average price paid to farmers, of \$46,950,575. This sum amounts to 13.0 per cent of the value of the entire cotton crop, or

**PORK PACKING.**

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year as follows:

March 1 to Aug. 6—	1902.	1901.
Chicago .....	2,745,000	2,775,000
Kansas City .....	795,000	1,630,000
Omaha .....	920,000	1,060,000
St. Louis .....	446,000	765,000
St. Joseph, Mo. ....	689,500	891,500
Indianapolis .....	390,000	510,000
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	63,000	132,000
Cudahy, Wis. ....	105,500	173,000
Cincinnati .....	176,000	225,000
Ottumwa, Iowa .....	162,000	252,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..	167,600	206,000
Sioux City, Iowa .....	383,000	333,000
St. Paul, Minn. ....	254,000	226,000
Louisville, Ky. ....	99,000	147,000
Cleveland, Ohio .....	178,000	201,000
Detroit, Mich. ....	110,000	105,000
Wichita, Kan. ....	39,000	116,000
Nebraska City, Neb. ..	95,000	111,000
Bloomington, Ill. ....	34,800	45,000
Above and all other....	8,260,000	10,305,000

—Price Current.

slightly more than 1c. for each pound of cotton sold in the lint.

Statistics compiled by the manufactures division of the census show that 53.1 per cent of the entire cottonseed product of the United States in 1899 was consumed by the cottonseed oil mills of the South, leaving 2,141,501 tons, or 46.9 per cent of the crop upon the farms. Of this quantity about 15 per cent. of the total product, or 684,915 tons, was used for planting the next crop, and the remaining 1,456,586 tons, or 31.9 per cent. of the total crop, was used on the farms in its raw state as food for stock, or as fertilizer. The total value of the cotton crop in 1899, including the seed, was \$370,708,746, an average of \$15.27 per acre, or \$261.32 for each farm reporting.

**UNCOLORED OLEOMARGARINE IN TRADE**

The National Provisioner, to see how the new oleomargarine stamp act, which went into effect on July 1, was affecting sales, wrote to the leading manufacturers of the substance for their experience with the law and for an expression of opinion in regard to its general effect upon the oleomargarine industry. The following letters are from some of the biggest butterine manufacturers and about reflect the consensus of opinion of all of them as yet heard from:

The National Provisioner:

"Replying to your favor," says a large manufacturer, "we beg to state that on the first of July we began selling uncolored oleomargarine; that up to the present we have not noticed more than a difference of twenty-five (25) per cent. in the falling off of our sales against the same length of time in July of last year. On the whole, we find that the dealers and consumers are taking hold of it quite readily. We are positive that there will be more licenses taken out in our district this year than last year. The licenses that have been taken out already are all for uncolored butterine, with the exception of about ten (10), who have taken out a \$48 license to sell colored goods, and we think that those were taken out principally on account of the large amount of oleomargarine that was made in the month of June. It is our opinion

that uncolored oleomargarine will be a success.

"If the law now in existence against process, renovated or adulterated butter is as rigidly enforced by the Department of Agriculture as it was against oleomargarine, there is no question in the writer's mind but that within the next six months there will be nothing on the market but the finest butter and the finest oleomargarine."

Another large manufacturer writes as follows:

"Answering your letter, it is, perhaps, a little early yet to tell just what bearing the new oleo law will have on the trade; however, reports to date from all sources indicate that retail licenses are being taken out full as freely as in the past, if not more so, and the possibilities are that a great many more licenses will be taken out later in the season; this owing to their reduced cost.

"There has been an undoubted decrease in the sales of butterine this month, many of the largest purchasers being out of the market entirely, owing to having stocked up on colored goods purchased in June. Sales, however, have been better than we anticipated, and when the present stock of colored goods is out of the way and we get a more favorable butter market we look to see uncolored goods move more freely."

## SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING

By Harry C. McCarty.

Of the Livestock Division U. S. Census Office.

(Continued from Aug. 2.)

Two notable features of this table are the decrease in the quantity and value of the salted and cured beef, and the increase in the value of "all other products," due to the increase in the production and value of the so-called by-products. Salted beef, while it has decreased both in quantity and in total value, yet has increased in value per pound, as is indicated by the fact that the percentage of value did not fall so fast as did the percentage of quantity produced. The value of "all other products" has increased from \$26,067,717 to \$63,174,775, or 142.3 per cent. Compared with the rate of increase in the total value of all products of 39.9 per cent., it increased very nearly three and one-half times as fast. Of the increase of \$223,950,765 in the value of all products, the increase of \$37,107,058 in the value of "all other products" constituted 16.6 per cent., or very nearly one-sixth. The production of beef, sold fresh, is so large as to be almost incomprehensible—2,920,458,297 pounds were produced in 1900, an increase of 212,138,337 pounds, or 7.8 per cent., over 1890. The value of this beef increased in greater proportion, advancing from an average price of 5.6 cents per pound in 1890 to 7.2 cents per pound in 1900, or 28.6 per cent. Of canned beef, 20,979,435 fewer pounds were canned in 1900 than in 1890, while the value increased by \$216,949. Beef, salted or cured, suffered a decline in production of 438,700,428 pounds, falling from 576,289,731 pounds to 137,589,303 pounds, or 76.1 per cent. The decrease in value was \$13,656,580, or 58.6 per cent. Of mutton sold fresh, there was a gain of 136,829,813 pounds, or 51.2 per cent. The value of the fresh mutton increased \$10,965,196, or 49.8 per cent. The quantity of pork sold fresh and of pork salted each increased 8.7 per cent. The values of these items, however, show considerable variation, the value of the fresh pork increasing 25.9 per cent., and of the pork salted 14.1 per cent. Both show an increased value per pound.

The production of hams increased 258,139,

760 pounds, or 48.8 per cent., while the increase in value was \$25,060,104, or 51.4 per cent. The production of smoked bacon, sides and shoulders increased 48 per cent., and the value 67.6 per cent. In 1900 both the production of these and their value exceeded the production and value of hams. The production of sausage, fresh and cured, almost doubled in quantity during the decade, increasing 95.7 per cent., while the gain in value was 130.9 per cent. The quantity of both refined and neutral lard shows a large percentage of increase, indicating, when compared with the production of fresh and salt pork, that a greater portion of the carcass was being devoted to lard than formerly. This is due probably to the fact that lard is considered one of the most valuable products of the hog. The production of oleo oil increased 15.1 per cent. in quantity, but fell 5.9 per cent. in value. While this decrease in value was largely due to increased production, caused by improved methods of production, yet it is not possible to ascribe the whole decrease to this fact, since the price of this oil is fixed in Rotterdam, the greatest oleo market in the world, where American oleo oil is brought into competition with that from Germany, the Netherlands, and other nations. Under "other oils" the production increased 86.2 per cent., while the value fell 4.2 per cent. The value of fertilizers also fell, while the quantity of production increased. The number of hides increased, although their total weight fell off, showing a decrease in the weight of the average hide, while their value increased 59.7 per cent. The value of the wool increased in a much larger proportion than did the quantity, the value increasing 66 per cent. and the quantity 18.5 per cent. This product of 13,182,146 pounds of pulled wool amounted to 35.6 per cent. of the 37,000,000 pounds of pulled wool produced in the United States during the calendar year of 1900, as estimated by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

### Historical and Descriptive

The year 1493 witnessed the first importation of cattle to America, when it is said Columbus brought cattle, sheep and hogs with him on his second voyage. The Portuguese took cattle to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia in 1553, where they increased rapidly. Black cattle, swine and sheep were introduced into Florida about 1565, and neat cattle into Canada by the French in 1608. In 1600 the English colony at Jamestown possessed between 500 and 600 hogs and some sheep. They were killed or carried off by the natives or eaten by the colonists in their destitution. Sir Ralph Lane brought cattle from the West Indies to Virginia in 1610, the slaughter of which was forbidden on pain of death. In 1611 Sir Thomas Gates arrived with a hundred or more cows and some swine. To this stock were added in 1613 a few obtained by a raid on the French settlements in Acadia. In 1620 the cattle had increased to 500 and in 1649 to 20,000. They were early exported to New England, and many were killed to supply the shipping from London, Bristol, Holland and New England. By 1656 the sale of beef, pork and bacon to the shipping and to the West Indies was a source of much profit.

In New England the first neat cattle, consisting of three heifers and a bull, were introduced into the Plymouth Colony by Edward Winslow in the spring of 1624. The number grew to about 200 in 1629.

(To be continued.)

### TEXAS COTTON OIL MARKET

There has been some trading in cottonseed products in Texas the past several weeks for fall months deliveries. The market opening with 32c. bid for September and \$20 for cake and meal. For the past two weeks there has been a gradual decline until now the best bid for oil is 27c. for October and 28c. for September deliveries with meal and cake now at \$19 bid f. o. b. mills.

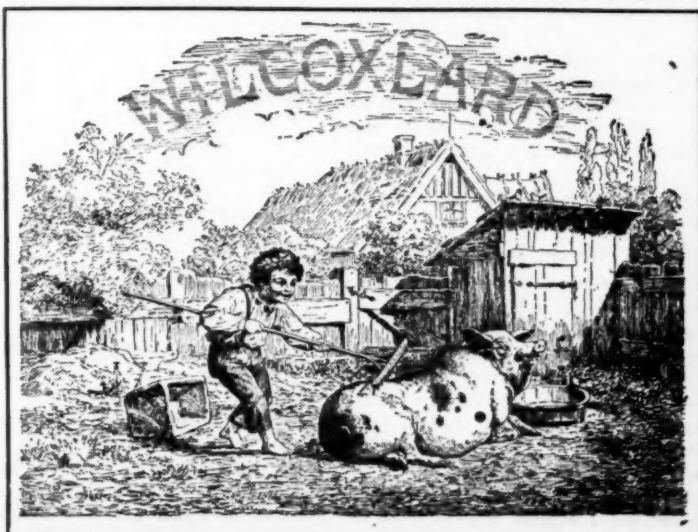
The mills are not free sellers at these prices, some of them prefer to wait until crushing begins; in North Texas no seed moving yet. Mill men talk about \$12 per ton for them f. o. b. mill or station. In South Texas the crop is more advanced and some seed selling at \$12 to \$14 f. o. b. mill.

**The W. J. WILCOX**  
**Lard and Refining Co.**

**New York,**  
**Offices: 27 Beaver Street**

**Refiners of the Celebrated**  
**Wilcox and Globe Brand**

**Pure Refined Lard**





## FLOCKS OF A DESOLATION

(Continued from Aug. 2.)

### Poking a Nose In.

It is none of my business, perhaps, but I am going to figure it out and let the matter argue its own position with whatever good sense there is in it.

I said Wentworth was getting something like a \$70,000 bridge built over the river Darling by the government. It already has a government punt, and a good one. The jail cost more than \$15,000 above the needed expense; the courthouse and other public buildings far exceed the necessary size and cost. Now, if Wentworth had got this unnecessarily spent \$100,000 for an irrigation area about and on the town common instead of in those superfluous expenditures some permanent and eternal benefit would have resulted. An irrigation colony would have given the township a solid and a local foundation to rest upon. Under local option these expensive things would not have gone up. Under local option irrigation would have been started ere this instead. Am I not right?

This is a pastoral district, and the country about and trade within it are about as untrustworthy as the erratic seasons. For instance, there are not half as many sheep on the runs hereabouts as there were 10 years ago, so I am told by stock and station agents and others "in the know." Those runs that are here are not worth half what they were worth even a year ago. Hence the backbone of the town is three-fourths gone, and Wentworth shows it.

The rabbits have reduced the carrying capacity of the surrounding runs by at least 50 per cent. The sheep have gone because their food is gone.

### Rabbits as Multipliers.

The rabbits have gone for the same reason. These rabbits will breed up again at the rate of from 6 to 12 in a litter, and they will litter from every 4 to 6 weeks. Then, again, these young ones begin the litter business, too, at from 2 to 3 months of age, according to the feed, for their growth and development depends upon the feed. What chance for food has a sheep under such mathematics? The only successful competitor is bank interest or the ever-rising rents.

Wentworth cannot hope for much trade in the stock line for some time, as the stations will have to "breed up" first before they can have a surplus for the market. South Australia is the present market for Wentworth stock.

Last year there was a great outcry about the overproduction of stock.

### A Thought of Beef.

The recent drouth is a terrible answer to it. It will restore the balance by losses from starvation and death, but it will not restore the feed for that balance. To prevent overproduction in future hereabouts owners are limiting the number of ewes for breeding purposes. This is a sheep district, but as there seems to be a large and steady demand for good fat cattle, and cattle will often live and fatten on scrub, where sheep starve and die, I suggest that breeders introduce this element into their stock-breeding business. It will pay.

The Murray and Darling rivers meet at Wentworth. These rivers make all the markets of Adelaide, Sydney and Melbourne accessible and convenient. Cattle can be shipped on specially constructed raft barges.

Mr. Halbert, who is a stock owner, has the most complete sausage works on the river, and one of the most complete refrigerating meat works I have seen out of Sydney. It has as clean an abattoir as you will find anywhere, and it supplies Wentworth and Mildura with meat even though the Milduraites have to now pay \$1.80 per cwt. tax on meat, \$12.50 per head for bullocks and other protection luxuries. This abattoir proprietor wears out as many buggy tires and horseshoes as any butcher in Australia gathering in good toothsome fat meat for his "many customers and the public at large." He has to buy steers in Broken Hill, 200 miles away; Oxley, 240, and Momba, 350 miles. These have to be driven to Wentworth. They cannot be kept here alive, as there is no feed for them. The country is barren, so you can see why Halbert has to run a refrigerating establishment, as it does not pay to allow \$35 or \$40 ex-duty on bullock to shrink much because profits are not large now.

### Starting Under Difficulties

But after weeks of early rising out here I am used to it. I am up. It is 6 o'clock in the morning. I hear a rapity-tappy-tap at my chamber door. By its excited manner I infer that it has had knuckle practice there for some time.

"Come in!" I called.

"Please, sir, I can't, I'm the maid. The coach 'll soon be ready." I am to travel all day on a coach to Balranald. Next to the early housemaid, came the "boots," or some such official about the place, to inform me that, though the coach passed my hotel door, and the postoffice was only a couple of steps away—just across the street—this public conveyance would not stop anywhere for passengers or luggage, so mine had to be carried around the corner two blocks away to the stables and coach offices, for which I duly paid. As it wasn't the somebody's business in charge, under the union rules, I suppose, to load my "traps." I had to explain that my passage was paid and that my luggage was there and must be taken charge of. The agent was then called out to load the coach.

Finally we started, dipped into the punt, crossed the river and rumbled along back to the Mildura settlement. This is the noted Chaffee Irrigation Settlement. We changed horses and then trotted along through the Mallee country down to the township of Gol-Gol, which has one pub and no stores.

### A Lonesome Ride

The least said about Gol-Gol the bigger idea you will have of the place. After eating a good breakfast and receiving, in the meantime, the history of the mining rush about here, we dodged again among the Mallee scrub, needle bush, sandalwood, wild hop trees, and the lonely acacia, with nothing else to gladden our view save now and again a scampering mallee hen or a rabbit jumping leisurely into the bush, until "Mallee Station" came up to us. The homestead of this

station rests by the river Murray, along which our course lay since Mildura. The Murray River is the home of the huge "Murray codfish." This run is the property of Mr. Alv. Sands. Well, all the country about here seems to be sands, as no grass is visible, and enough good for only one sheep is scattered somewhere over 40 acres of ground. Sheep have better eyes than I have. I cannot see a vestige of food. Yet this waste is used as a sheep range. I saw enough rabbits for a good breeding start, however, but not a living sheep yet.

We took dinner with an old woman named Wicket, in an old extinct pub. She feeds well, and moves about with a happy smile as if the sun of prosperity were pushing its rays that way. I say "we" took dinner, because I was asked to "wait until the gentleman that drives the coach can finish groomin' th' 'orses, sir, and 'ave 'is dinner."

I waited, but forgot to stop eating, so had finished just before the efflorescent odor of the manger startled the air, and "the gentleman that drives the coaches" sat down to dine.

The biggest man on this coaching route is the coachman. He is the "gentleman" who condescends to haul passengers in the same commercial way that the commission agent hauls or ships pigs. He is, thus, the most important figure in the transaction. But I forgot these itinerant niceties. The next most important figure on the road is the policeman.

### The Silly Mallee Hen

After leaving this hostelry, we passed a few kangaroos pounding the air with their tails or leisurely resting on their tripod, of one tail and two legs, putting in time, as there seems nothing else hereabouts to put in. Saw some more of that curious bird species—the Mallee hen. They look like a fowl, a quail and a domestic guinea thrown into a bag together and shook into one bird about the size of a guinea hen. When observed, and cannot dodge from view, they simply squat, drop heads out of sight, and fancy that as they cannot see us we cannot see them. Female like, these hens. But we were seeing just enough of them to make the absence of a gun feel annoying. In this species of fowl the rooster is also called a Mallee hen.

From Mildura, at 9 a. m., to Euston, at 5:15 p. m., is about 43 miles, and what I have detailed is absolutely all you see on the road or out across the far-extending mallee scrub plains on either side of the noiseless road to the horizon, in passing.

(To be continued.)

### OHIO CENSUS.

The United States Census Bureau reports that the number of domestic animals on Ohio farms June 1, 1900, with total values, are as follows: Calves (under 1) 949,584, value \$4,186,576; steers (1 and under 2) 223,946, value \$4,300,265; steers (2 and under 3) 144,725, value \$4,571,321; steers, (3 and over) 27,932, value \$1,243,524; bulls (1 and over) 39,276, value \$1,226,696; cows and heifers not kept for milk (2 and over) 87,040, value \$2,347,072; lambs (under 1) 1,372,378, value \$2,370,861; sheep (ewes, 1 and over) 2,090,093, value \$6,700,239; sheep (rams and wethers, 1 and over) 558,157, value \$1,795,218; swine (all ages) 3,188,563, value \$11,813,168.



**RANGE CATTLE SHIPMENTS**

Charles L. Haas, president of the C. L. Haas Commission Company, South St. Paul, returned from an extended tour of inspection through the western cattle country. Talking over his trip, he said:

"I do not look for heavy shipments of cattle from the range country before September 1. There may be a few straggling cars, but the big shipments will not begin before that time. The bulk of the cattle have been held back by lack of cured grass, and the mosquitoes, a pest that the range cattle have to endure that has been much worse than usual this year. The cattle are beginning to take on flesh and will show rapid improvement as the grass begins to cure.

There will be plenty of cattle, but not a very large percentage will be fit to kill. Owners will undoubtedly figure that their stock is fat, but will find, when they arrive on the market, that they will not be suitable for packers, and will have to be sold to feeders and put on grain rations.

For this reason I do not look for any material increase over last year's receipts in cattle that are really fit to kill.

**WHAT A FROG EXPERT SAYS**

It is a well known fact that the swamps of Southwest Missouri produce the largest and finest frogs on earth. For years the epicures of Western cities have demanded the Missouri frog, thereby building up a profitable business for the fishermen and frog catchers of our section. It has been customary to ship the frogs to market alive crated up something like chickens, the fact that some of them are almost as large as hens making this quite feasible. Chicago and St. Louis are the heaviest consumers of frogs. Recently some genius hit upon the plan of putting blocks of ice in the crates for the frogs to sit upon. I don't know whether the frogs like this or not, but they are not killed by it and arrive in much fresher condition than before, I am told. The industry has grown to little less than mammoth proportions and the festive frog is only second to the Missouri mule as a wealth producer in Southwest Missouri, the hen having dropped to third place.

**CANADIAN POULTRY FOR ENGLAND**

Poultry farming in Canada is a business that is being developed substantially in several market branches, notably the selling of specially plump well dressed chickens to Canadian city merchants and to commission merchants in Great Britain, the selling of live chickens to firms who export them to Great Britain, and the selling of fresh winter eggs. There are merchants in Montreal who will pay from 10 to 11c. a pound for fatted chickens, and one of them has offered to buy 500,000 lbs. of those specially fattened chickens this fall, guaranteeing to pay not less than 10c. per pound for each chicken. The government of Canada has established a number of fattening stations, and teaches the farmer not only what Great Britain's poultry markets require, but how to make the chickens to suit the market.

**PHILADELPHIA CATTLE SHOW.**

Extensive plans are proposed for the annual show of the Philadelphia Live Stock As-

sociation, in November, some of the details of which are already being considered. The managers of last year's show were so well pleased with the fine specimens of cattle entered for the competitive exhibit, in which prizes amounting to \$1,000 were awarded, that this year \$5,000 will be offered in connection with this feature.

The exhibition will again be held in the West Philadelphia stock yards.

A new feature under consideration is a food exhibit. This feature would, it is argued, enable the Philadelphia Live Stock Association to do some practical missionary work in connection with its pure food crusade.

**MONTANA CENSUS.**

The United States Census Bureau reports that the number of domestic animals on Montana farms June 1, 1900, with total values, was as follows: Calves (under 1) 187,533, value \$2,229,419; steers (1 and under 2) 113,179, value \$2,396,473; steers (2 and under 3) 113,368, value \$3,379,211; steers (3 and over) 85,303, value \$3,411,580; bulls (1 and over) 14,556, value \$785,577; cows and heifers not kept for milk (2 and over) 311,513, value \$9,270,977; lambs (under 1) 1,955,269, value \$3,806,529; sheep (ewes, 1 and over) 2,995,795, value \$10,105,384; sheep (rams and wethers, 1 and over) 1,219,419, value \$4,253,491; swine (all ages) 49,496, value \$281,402.

**PENNSYLVANIA CENSUS.**

The United States Census Bureau reports that the number of domestic animals on Pennsylvania farms June 1, 1900, with total values, was as follows: Calves (under 1) 421,323, value \$3,032,067; steers (1 and under 2) 108,681, value \$1,739,459; steers (2 and under 3) 64,252, value \$1,903,405; steers (3 and over) 16,382, value \$712,704; bulls (1 and over) 69,006, value \$1,607,337; lambs (under 1) 571,583, value \$1,327,924; sheep (ewes, 1 and over) 769,463, value \$2,651,067; sheep (rams and wethers, 1 and over) 190,020, value \$663,615; swine 1,107,981, value \$5,830,295.

**WANTED.**

Experienced man capable of superintending erection of and running small oleo plant. Capacity 1,000 cattle per week. State salary desired. Address A. H., care The National Provisioner.

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- 1—No. 17 Davidson L. S. pump.
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Inquire or address,  
CHIEF ENGINEER RICHARD WEBBER,  
Harlem Packing House,  
120th St. and Third Ave., New York.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

## Provisions.

Hogs were 5¢@10¢. lower, with rather larger supplies. The products opened steady and unchanged, as corn was a little higher, but soon eased off on lard and advanced on pork, followed by a break all around and sharp fluctuations.

## Cottonseed Oil

Crude at the mills has not changed in price from the basis of values reported in our review, although perhaps a few of the Texas mills, and some of the sensational damage crop reports going about, are becoming a little more reserved over offerings. The general market, however, is weak and dull. New York offers to sell new crop prime yellow, October at 37, November at 35½ and December at 35, without bidding. Texas has offered the prime yellow to Europe on the basis of 35¼ New York for shipment from New Orleans in November, December and January. Spot prime yellow (old) is 43¢ to buy on an occasional urgent order. Small lots of good off yellow selling at 41¢.

## Tallow.

Weekly contract deliveries of city hhd. were made at 6½%. Market dull, easy and unsettled; city hhd. offered at 6½%; the best open bid is now 6¼, but probably 6% would be paid. The West, also, weak, where city renderers now has 6¼ bid.

## THE CONTINENTAL TO PACK BEEF

The Continental Packing Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., is going into the beef-killing business. To this end the company will build on its present site a beef house for the slaughter and refrigeration of cattle, a new lard refinery of considerable size for making compounds and other lards and a large sausage factory. The Continental is one of the most important hog plants in Chicago. The company has lately secured the services of Sam. McClean as its vice president and general manager. He evidently intends to inaugurate and carry out plans similar to those initiated by him at the "Anglo." The move is important.

## EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York to Europe, for the week ending August 9, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination.	Oil-Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls. Beef	Pork.	Tcs. & Pkgs. Lard
Lucania, Liverpool		3540	681					1175
Celtic, Liverpool		3000	828	1663				485 3288
Southwark, Southampton								850
Philadelphia, Southampton			2588					50 800
Mesaba, London			421	600	30			25 2000
Toronto, Hull		4352	916		25	10		575 15447
Mogul, Newcastle		1183	162		275			5163
Strabo, Manchester			48					582 5470
Furnessia, Glasgow		2750	137	611	158		50	130 50
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg.			85			178		675 650
Statendam, Rotterdam		6047		250		120	25	95 700
Zeeland, Antwerp		1500		185				75 1350
St. Nicholas, Antwerp			175			200		60 150
Koenig Luise, Bremen			15			75		150 800
Kentucky, Baltic						75		560 1050
Oscar II., Baltic								455 550
La Bretagne, Havre			25					
Trave, Mediterranean			290					350
Manuel Calvo, Mediterranean.			2					9
Clan Colquhoun, South America.							10	504
Anglo African, South Africa.								498
Swazi, South Africa					15	22		495
Total		13297	10040	8117	600	503	680	85 3817 41359
Last week		14385	1758	4303	600	219	170	67 2160 24870
Same time in 1901.		18239	7711	14731	3317	744	1005	320 6832 50942

## USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,  
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## COTTON OIL INSURANCE CO. CHARTERED.

The Cotton Oil and Mutual Insurance Company of New York, no capital, was chartered at Dover, Del., on Thursday. The company will do a mutual insurance of cottonseed oil mills and refineries.

## COLD STORAGE IN FLAMES.

On Thursday the cold storage plant of the Cleveland & Tallman Cold Storage Company, at Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$10,000. The warehouse at the time of the fire contained a quantity of cheese, which was lost.

## FARMERS' TRUST.

The Farmers' National Co-operative Exchange Company has filed articles of incorporation at Pierre, S. D., showing a capital of \$50,000,000. The purposes of the corporation are to buy, sell and deal in grain, provisions, live stock and all kinds of produce on commission and otherwise, and for that purpose build and equip grain elevators, warehouses, cold-storage plants, stockyards and whatever may be necessary to carry on the business of the corporation.

## CUTTING BETTER BEEF.

The butchers in Texas are learning more about beef cattle since the general feeding habit has set in in the "Lone Star" State. Texas butchers used to cut on the average the worst beef in the country.

This invention is a Casing for bottling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

## CO-OPERATIVE BEEF COMPANY.

A meeting was held in Philadelphia on Wednesday to discuss plans for the organization of the United Co-operative Beef Company, of Philadelphia. The movement was started three weeks ago in the lower end of the city. Shares in the new company will be issued after a new charter has been obtained. The present intention is to organize with a capital of \$30,000.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTRES.

AUGUST 9, 1902.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	85,200	16,000	2,500
Kansas City	200	1,500	200
So. Omaha		5,000	700
St. Louis	250	200	150

AUGUST 11, 1902.

Chicago	20,000	30,000	17,000
Kansas City	13,000	2,000	3,000
So. Omaha	4,000	3,000	1,000
St. Louis			

AUGUST 12, 1902.

Chicago	5,500	18,000	16,000
Kansas City	19,000	7,000	10,000
So. Omaha	3,500	10,500	16,000
St. Louis	7,000	6,000	1,500

AUGUST 13, 1902.

Chicago	23,000	26,000	18,000
Kansas City	19,000	9,000	3,000
So. Omaha	5,000	10,500	12,000
St. Louis	5,000	4,500	3,000

AUGUST 14, 1902.

Chicago	8,500	20,000	13,000
Kansas City	9,000	6,000	2,000
So. Omaha	3,000	7,000	3,000
St. Louis	4,500	3,000	1,000

AUGUST 15, 1902.

Chicago	3,500	23,000	13,000
Kansas City	3,000	4,000	2,000
So. Omaha	1,500	5,000	6,500
St. Louis	2,500	2,000	2,000

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## TRADE GLEANINGS

A fertilizer plant will be erected at Madison, Mo.

The Boyne City Tanning Company, Boyne City, Mich., will erect a \$600,000 plant.

The Federal Salt Company, Detroit, Mich., has reduced capital from \$500,000 to \$100,000.

The Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, Ind., has increased capital to \$2,000,000.

The plant of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company at Pittsburg was damaged by fire to the extent of \$50,000.

Emil Kaiser and George M. Ziegenfus, Winoona, Minn., will erect a slaughter-house, pork-packer and soap factory.

The C. Turner Company, Chicago, Ill., has purchased a site near the stock yards upon which a soap factory will be built.

The slaughter-house of the Central Stock Yards and Transit Company, Jersey City, N. J., at Kearney, N. J., will be rebuilt.

### RECENT INCORPORATIONS.

John Reilly, Inc., Trenton, N. J., capital \$150,000, to manufacture leather, by John Reilly, B. J. Reilly, T. S. Miller, and others.

The Bowker Fertilizer Company, Trenton, N. J., capital \$100,000, to manufacture fertilizers.

The Universal Food Supply Company, New York, capital \$1,500,000.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

The United States Census Bureau reports that the number of domestic animals on South Carolina farms June 1, 1900, with total values, was as follows: Calves (under 1) 87,734, value \$361,454; steers (1 and under 2) 14,975, value \$95,827; steers (2 and under 3) 8,157, value \$74,544; steers (3 and over) 19,118, value \$315,707; bulls (1 and over) 10,116, value \$125,621; cows and heifers not kept for milk (2 and over) 42,235, value \$528,133; lambs (under 1) 19,102, value \$25,365; sheep (ewes, 1 and over) 40,478, value \$66,202; sheep (rams and wethers, 1 and over) 11,958, value \$20,203; swine (all ages) 618,995, value \$1,411,516.

### TENNESSEE CENSUS.

The United States Census Bureau reports that the number of domestic animals on Tennessee farms June 1, 1900, with total values, was as follows: Calves (under 1) 236,000, value \$1,606,949; steers (1 and under 2) 110,368, value \$1,432,689; steers (2 and under 3) 68,301, value \$1,236,363; steers (3 and over) 20,127, value \$490,640; bulls (1 and over) 11,927, value \$292,251; cows and heifers not kept for milk (2 and over) 49,560, value \$921,527; lambs (under 1) 188,207, value \$389,743; sheep (ewes, 1 and over) 256,032, value \$651,780; sheep (rams and wethers, 1 and over) 51,772, value \$137,901; swine (all ages) 1,976,984, value \$4,838,713.

### OKLAHOMA CENSUS.

The United States Census Bureau reports that the number of domestic animals on Oklahoma farms June 1, 1900, with total values, was as follows: Calves (under 1) 300,125,

value \$3,208,409; steers (1 and under 2) 159,651, value \$2,961,890; steers (2 and under 3) 191,340, value \$4,550,770; steers (3 and over) 306,675, value \$8,892,081; bulls (1 and over) 22,823, value \$917,477; cows and heifers not kept for milk (2 and over) 438,257, value \$943,942; lambs (under 1) 22,823, value \$39,255; sheep (ewes, 1 and over) 37,641, value \$105,841; sheep (rams and wethers, 1 and over) 10,894, value \$34,692; swine (all ages) \$584,878, value \$2,380,025.

### TEXAS CENSUS.

The United States Census Bureau reports that the number of domestic animals on Texas farms June 1, 1900, with total values, was as follows: Calves (under 1) 2,148,261, value \$19,528,804; steers (1 and under 2) 957,163, value \$14,007,199; steers (2 and under 3) 593,603, value \$12,106,522; steers (3 and over) 341,286, value \$9,272,747; bulls (1 and over) 202,145, value \$8,183,295; cows and heifers not kept for milk (2 and over) 3,360,880, value \$66,661,626; lambs (under 1) 449,358, value \$620,873; sheep (ewes, 1 and over) 924,174, value \$2,037,517; sheep (rams and wethers, 1 and over) 515,766, value \$1,323,727; swine (all ages) 2,665,614, value \$7,605,687.

### MISSISSIPPI CENSUS.

The United States Census Bureau reports that the number of domestic animals on Mississippi farms June 1, 1900, with total values, was as follows: Calves (under 1) 238,601, value \$1,157,630; steers (1 and under 2) 63,962, value \$525,015; steers (2 and under 3) 35,111, value \$404,282; steers (3 and over) 43,149, value \$1,040,517; bulls (1 and over) 17,601, value \$288,883; cows and heifers not kept for milk (2 and over) 85,629, value \$1,346,548; lambs (under 1) 76,162, value \$107,166; sheep (ewes, 1 and over) 162,188, value \$289,401; sheep (rams and wethers, 1 and over) 74,282, value \$138,378; swine (all ages) 1,290,498, value \$2,963,573.

### MISSOURI CENSUS.

The United States Census Bureau reports that the number of domestic animals on Missouri farms June 1, 1900, with total values, was as follows: Calves (under 1) 633,317, value \$6,943,267; steers (1 and under 2) 386,809, value \$8,713,534; steers (2 and under 3) 363,775, value \$12,451,823; steers (3 and over) 148,965, value \$6,818,862; bulls (1 and over) 43,390, value \$1,921,821; cows and heifers not kept for milk (2 and over) 324,198, value \$9,252,117; lambs (under 1) 423,519, value \$999,349; sheep (ewes, 1 and over) 587,757, value \$2,060,859; sheep (rams and wethers, 1 and over), 75,946, value \$290,638; swine (all ages) 4,524,604, value \$16,533,950.

### VIRGINIA CENSUS.

The United States Census Bureau reports that the number of domestic animals on Virginia farms June 1, 1900, with total values, was as follows: Calves (under 1) 162,053, value \$1,273,728; steers (1 and under 2) 91,

579, value \$1,541,054; steers (2 and under 3) 87,026, value \$2,349,944; steers (3 and over) 79,203, value \$2,890,662; bulls (1 and over) 11,088, value \$294,980; cows and heifers not kept for milk (2 and over) 40,735, value \$808,745; lambs (under 1) 300,804, value \$817,781; sheep (ewes, 1 and over) 353,549, value \$1,135,069; sheep (rams and wethers, 1 and over) 38,576, value \$136,929; swine (all ages) 946,443, value \$2,572,524.

### UTAH CENSUS.

The United States Census Bureau reports that the number of domestic animals on Utah farms June 1, 1900, with total values, are as follows: Calves (under 1) 78,940, value \$729,551; steers (1 and under 2) 32,505, value \$544,555; steers (2 and under 3) 17,512, value \$413,679; steers (3 and over) 6,073, value \$174,487; bulls (1 and over) 5,445, value \$219,312; cows and heifers not kept for milk (2 and over) 96,849, value \$2,352,853; lambs (under 1) 1,265,289, value \$2,318,866; sheep (ewes, 1 and over) 1,893,802, value \$5,695,818; sheep (ram and wethers, 1 and over) 659,332, value \$2,241,804; swine (all ages), 65,732, value \$293,115.

### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended Aug. 9, 1902, with a comparative summary:

	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Aug. 9, '02. Week.	Aug. 10, '01. Week.	Nov. 1, '01, to Aug. 9, 1902.
U. Kingdom.....	315	535	45,103
Continent .....	883	733	23,423
S. & C. Am.....	127	178	11,919
W. Indies.....	514	2,289	39,130
B. N. A. Col....	318	239	3,091
Other countries..	78	...	909
Totals .....	2,235	3,974	123,665

	BACON AND HAM, POUNDS.		
	Aug. 9, '02. Week.	Aug. 10, '01. Week.	Nov. 1, '01, to Aug. 9, 1902.
U. Kingdom.....	9,779,774	16,168,383	467,937,265
Continent .....	806,891	2,218,116	55,855,660
S. & C. Am.....	46,775	76,125	5,015,152
W. Indies.....	150,252	151,235	7,475,357
B. N. Am. Col..	...	...	80,389
Other countries..	23,500	...	655,325
Totals .....	10,807,192	18,613,857	537,019,148

U. Kingdom.....	4,684,895	4,713,080	193,591,918
Continent .....	3,491,286	9,521,221	198,359,212
S. & C. Am.....	334,620	260,070	15,276,105
W. Indies.....	330,445	524,420	18,040,440
B. N. Am. Col..	84,840	...	178,014
Other countries..	94,940	3,000	2,122,740
Totals .....	9,021,026	15,021,791	427,568,429

### RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORT.

From—	Pork,		Bacon and Hams,	Lard,
	Barrels.	Lbs.		
New York.....	1,280	5,049,950	4,581,200	
Boston .....	288	3,183,325	969,056	
Portland, Me....	...	497,175	399,624	
Philadelphia ....	385	...	1,238,560	
Baltimore .....	239	31,268	972,560	
New Orleans....	43	56,300	99,570	
Newport News...	...	...	204,276	
Mobile .....	...	26,625	188,875	
St. John, N. B..	...	1,962,549	457,305	
Totals .....	2,235	10,807,192	9,021,026	

### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '01 to Nov. 1, '02.	Aug. 9, '02.	Aug. 10, '01	Decrease.
Pork, pounds....	24,733,000	31,663,400	6,930,400	
Bacon & hams,				
pounds .....	537,019,148	634,912,638	97,893,490	
Lard, pounds....	427,568,791	473,800,292	46,231,501	



## The NATIONAL PROVISIONER NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

### CROWNING THE KING

The King is crowned. England and His Majesty feel a relief that it is all over without mishap. The apprehension and forebodings which preceded and followed the postponement of the former date for the coronation have been allayed and the British Empire draws a freer breath. The respiration of the diplomatic and financial world is easier also.

The sensitive state of trade during the coronation period of suspense could best be seen in the humors of the stock market, and on this rested, to a degree, the temper of commerce. In English affairs much hung upon the health of the King and what affected London and Downing street, in a sense, affected us and the rest of the world. The King is crowned, there is joy, and the mind now turns to business.

### THE BIG CROP AND MEATS

The fact of a big corn crop raises the hope of lower beef. The crop is estimated at nearly 4,500,000,000 bushels, an unheard of maize harvest. The finisher who has been buying feeders at \$5 to \$5.70 per 100 lbs. live weight hopes to build his beef with 30c. instead of 60c. corn. He has laid the foundation for high cornfed beef, however, in his expensive purchase. There is a hope in this bountiful harvest for lower feeders and lower beefs next year. Range and straight grass stock have been too high for a year. The ranchers and general stock raisers have taken advantage of the market conditions produced by a general livestock shortage and held up both the feeder and the packer to such an extent that neither could produce cheaper beef than that which was sold. This was unfortunate.

The present hog situation in its relation to the big corn crop is a peculiar one. Hogs, good hogs, are selling up to \$7.45. That is fearfully high for the summer pack and portends a high basis for laying down the winter pack which begins on Oct. 1. Unless the packers can find hogs cheaper they will lay down the winter pack in the face of the big corn crop that is to produce the succeeding season's pork. It will be hard to hold up the pork market under the circumstances. The trading public is interested in cheaper meats and welcome their coming under any circumstances no matter if a dear winter pork pack does face a cheaper summer hog season.

### GERMANY'S NEW EXCLUSION ORDER

Germany takes every opportunity to show an unfriendly hand to our meat and provision industry. The action taken in regard to the shipment of live cattle to that country

and the decrease in regard to our fresh and cured meats soon to go into effect are not forgotten. This week's cable dispatches announce the further fact that a Prussian army order just issued prohibits the use of American lards in the army kitchen and orders the purchase only of hams of domestic slaughterhouses.

Such arbitrary and unfriendly acts towards our products may suggest a lot of things to our own Government, though the National Provisioner prefers a state of friendly reciprocity instead of retaliation in trade.

### A FREE CUSTOM HOUSE

There may have been a time when the tariff on meats and cattle prohibited their importation into this country. That time is not now. Because of the great world demand and of the general livestock shortage to meet this demand at this time the countries which would seek our markets now seek that of Europe.

South America is nearer to England than she is to us, and England is a free port still. Just now England, in all her straight for food, does not wish Argentina's diseased cattle any more than we do, and we need ours at home at present, even in the face of the high British market for beef. Mexico has no cattle to spare. They are not good beef cattle at that; good for jerked and canned beef, but not for fresh cuts.

Canada might walk us over a few cattle, but a couple hundred thousand beeves from Canada would not affect a market much where millions are needed.

The cost of shipping live cattle to England or here, from South America, even if we had the ships, is about 2½c. per pound of their live weight. That would make a 4c. grasser from the River Platte cost 6½c. landed. Such cattle are bought cheaper here. They fetch more than that in England. The cheaper way would be to kill the cattle in South America and ship us the carcass. Two difficulties face this proposition. First, there are no refrigerator ships available for this purpose to our ports. Second, if there were such ships, the price of such meats after they got here, as shown by the prices at which they sell in the free markets of England, would be higher than our people now pay for the same grade of domestic beef. There would thus be no advantage in importing such stuff.

Importing Australian beef or mutton to the United States is out of the question. Distance, ships and price make it so. The National Provisioner some time ago wrote to Australian concerns upon this subject and learned that even with the duty off they had no facilities for such a trade and that it could not be profitably carried on if they did. Since then Australian livestock have advanced in

price and the persistent drouth has cut down the home supply of stock. To the cost of killing, freezing and shipping of Australian carcass stuff must also be added the heavy cost of defrosting the meats here for sale and keeping Argentina beef would entail the same extra cost.

Mexico and Canada are small items, comparatively. We do not now care to buy their class of our meats. Lifting the tariff would have very little effect upon meat prices at home.

### PALM OIL BARRED

After hearing both sides upon the question of using palm oil as an ingredient in the manufacture of oleomargarine, Commissioner Yerkes, on Monday, finally decided that if so used the product must pay 10c. a pound tax. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue takes the ground that the substance, though a vegetable oil, is used simply as a color agent and not as a necessary or valuable component of the product. If as high as 10 or 20 per cent. of the oil were used the ruling of the Commissioner might have been different. The small per cent used seemed to indicate that it was used simply for coloring purposes.

The anti-color law, with its renovated butter amendments, went into effect on July 1. It is significant that our exports of oleomargarine and butter for July of this and last year were: Oleomargarine, July, 1901, 387,122 lbs.; 1902, 243,192 lbs., a loss of 143,930 lbs. Butter, July, 1901, 2,643,564 lbs.; 1902, 390,570 lbs., a loss of 2,252,994 lbs. This may mean that renovated, reworked or process butter has been hit hard.

### GOVERNMENT POULTRY RAISING

The government of Canada has become a novel side partner of its chicken industry. The Dominion has four experiment stations or farms which are under the Dominion Dairy Commissioner. In looking out for its infant industries Canada, by special agents, finds out the marketing and selling conditions abroad and then uses the Government Farms for solving the problems of meeting the exigencies of the export trade. The cheese trade was thus helped; so was the meat trade of our neighbor. It was discovered by the scouts of the Dominion Government the properly fattened chickens brought a good price in the English market and the cost of fattening was small in comparison. The state then went into the chicken feeding business. At present the chickens are bought from the farmers and fattened at the four Government stations. They are then shipped abroad at considerable profit. This is a temporary expedient to illustrate the profit and process, the hope being to educate the farmers to the importance of poultry feeding for export. Just at this time the farmers of Prince Edward Island are being instructed in the industry. The Canadian farmers are taking hold and the result is felt in the export trade. It is a waste of energy to export poor stuff.

## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### COLORING AND SCENTING MILLED SOAPS

The following recipes are employed for coloring and scenting milled soaps in Germany:

Rose—White soap, 50,000 parts; rhodamine (in solution), 4; artificial essence of roses, 30; essence of geranium, 150; essence of palma rosa, 150; essence of rosewood, 50 parts.

Violet—White soap, 40,000 parts; palm-oil soap, 10,000; soap brown (in solution), 8; orris-root powder, 3,000; artificial musk, 2; bergamot oil, 100; terpinol, 100; santal-wood oil, 15 parts.

Golden Mignonette—White soap, 50,000 parts; soap green, 40; mignonette green, 4; santal-wood oil, 10; basilic oil, 10; bergamot oil, 200; Heiko-neroli, 100; oil of bitter almonds, 5; artificial musk, 2 parts.

Muguet—White soap, 50,000 parts; May green, 70; muguet, 100; linalool, 100; vanillin, 10; cananga oil, 25; artificial musk, 2 parts.

Heliotrope—White soap, 50,000 parts; rhodamine, blue shade (in solution), 5; artificial musk, 4; vanillin, 30; heliotropin, 100; oil of bitter almonds, 8; balsam of Peru, 50 parts.

Sureau—White soap, 50,000 parts; rhodamine, red (in solution), 8; muguet (Fritsche), 200; terpinol, 100; vanillin, 20; benzoin infusion, 100; ylang-ylang oil, 10 parts.—*Corps Gras Industriels.*

### SOAP-MAKING IN SYRIA.

Although toilet and shaving soaps are imported from abroad, the soap-making industry in Syria has attained a certain degree of importance, especially in Nablous, Haifa and Tripoli, the Mt. Carmel soap, manufactured at Nablous, meeting with a good sale in the United States.

Olive oil enters largely into the composition of Syrian soaps, and the products are chiefly employed for cleansing woolen fabrics, since they possess the advantageous property of not causing the latter to shrink. The root of *Saponaria officinalis*, which replaces wool soap for this purpose, is far cheaper; when pressed into bales this root forms a product that can be transported without difficulty. It is also used in cotton factories for cold washing cotton fabrics, since it helps fix the dye. The Arabic name for the root is "shursh halawy." The Arabs in the interior of Syria make use of a plant called "ushran," a member of the *Salsolaceae* family, the ash of which contains a very large proportion of soda. When dissolved, this furnishes a powerful detergent. The Arabs also use lye obtained from the lixivation of charcoal ash for cleansing their clothes. For cleansing the face and body they usually employ sesame oil, which at the same time serves as a remedy for skin diseases. Rubbing the body with oil is also practised to drive away fatigue after the day's toil. The Arab does not use soap, the reason for this being that the latter inflames the skin in tropical climates, but he employs ingredients compounded of the leaves of certain shrubs, which are abundant and cheap, some of the mixtures having the appearance of soap without its unfavorable action, from which circumstance it

is evident that the days of "simples" are by no means past in some countries.—*Oil and Colorman's Journal.*

### JULY EXPORTS

Following were the comparative exports for July as announced by the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department:

CATTLE.—July, 1901, 32,983 head, value \$3,004,872; 1902, 20,756, value \$1,782,187. For seven months of 1901, 237,316, value \$21,591,166; 1902, 154,250, value 13,552,716.

HOGS.—July, 1901, 965 head, value \$10,984; 1902, 63, value \$398. For seven months of 1901, 9,042, value \$96,084; 1902, 2,684, value \$28,115.

CANNED BEEF.—July, 1901, 3,194,305 lbs., value \$312,254; 1902, \$3,753,481, value \$397,439. For seven months of 1901, 26,740,270, value \$2,584,565; 1902, 40,973,191, value \$4,112,188.

FRESH BEEF.—July, 1901, 33,645,230 lbs., value \$3,061,020; 1902, 20,304,086, value \$2,280,594. For seven months of 1901, 218,107,607, value \$19,747,464; 1902, 151,470,413, value \$15,725,824.

SALTED, PICKLED, ETC., BEEF.—July, 1901, 3,562,708 lbs., value \$206,195; 1902, 3,178,115, value \$249,630. For seven months of 1901, 27,324,587 value \$1,560,125; 1902, 23,968,741, value \$1,642,914.

TALLOW.—July 1901, 3,876,334 lbs., value \$200,032; 1902, 895,773, value \$59,048. For seven months of 1901, 33,441,914, value \$1,701,452; 1902, 12,731,957, value \$790,446.

BACON.—July, 1901, 37,912,103 lbs., value \$3,319,771; 1902, 18,372,082, value \$1,921,719. For seven months of 1901, 257,450,079, value \$21,931,968; 1902, 174,581,659, value \$16,686,360.

HAMS.—July, 1901, 23,812,304 lbs., value \$2,555,703; 1902, 21,072,369, value \$2,545,972. For seven months of 1901, 135,917,004, value \$14,304,976; 1902, 127,927,483, value \$14,490,122.

PORK (Fresh, Salted and Pickled).—July, 1901, 9,637,608 lbs., value \$817,229; 1902, 7,613,259, value \$797,995. For seven months of 1901, 83,174,362, value \$6,375,923; 1902, 71,678,481, value \$6,460,272.

LARD.—July, 1901, 43,640,222 lbs., value \$3,680,244; 1902, 32,966,907, value \$3,434,417. For seven months of 1901, 357,083,470, value \$28,705,729; 1902, 298,713,589 value \$29,317,207.

OLEO OIL.—July, 1901, 13,212,631 lbs., value \$1,057,966; 1902, 8,563,900 lbs., value \$853,257. For seven months of 1901, 96,060,502, value \$7,154,219; 1902, 66,024,690, value \$6,241,271.

OLEOMARGARINE.—July, 1901, 387,122 lbs., value \$38,919; 1902, 243,192, value \$26,340. For seven months of 1901, 3,307,208, value \$315,093; 1902, 3,728,890, value \$396,819.

BUTTER.—July, 1901, 2,643,564 lbs., value \$463,615; 1902, 390,570, value \$66,404. For seven months of 1901, 15,752,331, value \$2,656,315; 1902, 5,115,517, value \$930,538.

CHEESE.—July, 1901, 4,660,245 lbs., value \$434,693; 1902, 3,206,795, value \$353,039. For seven months of 1901, 18,258,205, value \$1,719,489; 1902, 12,801,806, value \$1,385,126.

TOTAL PROVISIONS.—July, 1901, value \$19,163,497; 1902, value \$14,768,439. For seven months of 1901, value \$130,444,568; 1902, value \$111,759,918.

### NEW CAR REFRIGERATOR.

A novel system of railroad car refrigeration was exhibited by the owners of the patents before representatives of the Northwestern, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania and other railroads and of all the large packing houses at the stockyards. A special train was run to Joliet and back for the test, which was declared to be successful. The distinctive features of the new system include a circulator attached to an axle of the truck at each end. Air is drawn from the lower central part of the car, passed through pipes submerged in ice water and delivered back to the car from a central point overhead. The patents are owned by the Johnson Automatic Refrigerator Company.



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## RUSSIA'S EXPORT OF POULTRY

A special committee has been appointed by the Agricultural Department to promote the exportation of beef, eggs, fowls, butter, etc., from Russia to the English markets. The president of the committee has visited England and investigated the markets there, and has found an excellent opening for Russian products.

From the data given, England imported last year eggs to the value of \$25,830,000, of which the import from Russia amounted to \$5,675,000. In regard to poultry, England appears to be one of the largest consumers in Europe. In 1901, it imported poultry and game to the value of \$4,609,475, the greater part of which came from France, and then from Russia, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark.

In 1901, the exports of Russia in this line amounted to 46,622,000 roubles, or \$23,311,000, classified as follows:

Description.	Rubles.	Value.
Eggs .....	35,392,000	\$17,096,000
White and yolk of egg..	1,839,000	969,500
Down and feathers.....	150,000	75,000
Dressed poultry .....	2,513,000	1,256,500
Live geese .....	5,560,000	2,780,000
All other live poultry....	1,168,000	584,000

SAMUEL SMITH, Consul.

Moscow.

## PATENTS.

706,933. APPARATUS FOR WASHING FAT. David I. Davis, Kansas City, Kan.; assignor to Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois. Filed February 1, 1902. Serial No. 92,093.

706,118. COMBINED TEMPERING VAT, CHURN AND BUTTERWORKER. Philip M. Sharples, Westchester, Pa. Filed January 16, 1900. Serial No. 1,633.

706,327. COOLING AND VENTILATING SYSTEM. Jesse E. Lawrence, Chicago, Ill. Filed September 6, 1901. Serial No. 74,531.

706,401. COMBINED CORN COOKING AND CANNING MACHINE. Leonard D. FLECKENSTEIN, Easton, Md. Filed December 4, 1901. Serial No. 84,004.

706,411. PROCESS OF EXTRACTING

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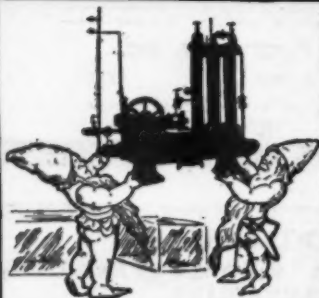
ROBERT A. KEASBEY, 83 Warren Street, New York, and 13 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.

## MEETS CUT IN RATE

Unwilling to stand by and see its business diverted to a competing road, the Chicago & Alton railroad has announced that it will meet the rate of 12c. a hundred on livestock on through business. This action on the part of the company's officials was prompted by the announcement of the Santa Fe Railroad that, beginning August 11, it would put in force a rate of 12c. on livestock from Kansas City to Chicago.

The Santa Fe practically cut the rate in two, the tariff now being 23.5c., and this was done to secure for the road a fair share of the business east of Kansas City. No action has yet been taken by the Alton on packing-house products from Omaha and Sioux City, which are being handled at the old rate of 18.5c.

## THE "MIGHTY MIDGET" ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINE



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# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

The creamery of Elmer Olson, Eleva, Wis., was burned.

Dr. J. P. Tamiesie, Hillsboro, Ore., will erect a condensed milk factory.

The Hammond Ice Company, Baltimore, Md., will make additions to plant.

The Retail Grocers' Association, Little Rock, Ark., will erect an ice plant.

It is reported that the cold storage companies of Boston, Mass., will consolidate.

The creamery of the Reid Ice Cream Company, Middletown, N. Y., was destroyed by fire.

The Schermerhorn-Shotwell Company, Des Moines, Ia., has received plans for a cold storage plant.

Joseph Button, Richmond, Va., is organizing an ice manufacturing company at Atlanta, Ga.

The American Condensed Milk Company, Indianapolis, Ind., will erect a plant at Effingham, Ill.

The Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company, Kent, Wash., will erect a plant at Forest Grove, Ore.

The York Manufacturing Company will supply the machinery for a new ice plant to be erected at New Orleans, La.

## RECENT INCORPORATIONS.

The Star Cheese Company, Cumberland, Wis., capital \$2,500, by J. A. Johnson, C. J. Anderson, Andrew Thompson, and others.

The Hickory Farm Dairy, Marcy, N. Y., capital \$40,000, by J. W. Potter, Peter Williams and W. W. Wilson.

The Buena Vista Creamery Company, Buena Vista, N. Y., capital \$3,000, by G. W. Van Buskirk, G. Newby and C. E. Maynard.

The Cadott Creamery Company, Cadott, N. Y., capital \$5,000, by S. R. Kaiser, E. Heagle, P. Willett, and others.

The Oran Co-Operative Creamery Company, Oran, N. Y., capital \$5,000, by J. F. Lewis and S. Tolman.

## ONLY ICE PLANT.

At the Isle of Man Pure Ice, Cold Storage and Abattoir Company, Limited, the only company carrying on a business of the kind in the island, refrigeration is effected by the Linde ammonia compression, cold air, and brine process. The engine house, a bright and trimly kept room, nearly at the west end of the stores and factory block, is well filled with machinery, and contains a 60-horsepower, horizontal condensing steam engine, with a cylinder 12 inches in diameter

and of 23-inch stroke. The engine is run at 96 revolutions, and is controlled by a belt-driven Proell governor.

The parts of the building forming the abattoir comprise nine slaughter houses, eight of which are about 12 ft. by 14 ft. by 15 ft. high. The ninth is twice the size of the others as regards length and width, and occupies the space between the two yards or roadways which lead into the premises from Castletown road. All of the slaughter houses are fitted with two overhead rails and pulleys, the rails being fixed crosswise, and there are hanging bars at a lower level extending round the sides of the houses. Each house is also provided with a windlass for raising carcasses or heavy pieces of meat.

The business done at these stores is chiefly with butchers, who place fresh meat in the cold rooms. A considerable amount of butter is, however, received for storage.

## SUGGESTED SUBSIDIZED REFRIGERATION

It has been seriously suggested in Russia that the Russian Government give a bonus for the placing of refrigerating cars on the State railways to be run in connection with refrigerated ships so that Russian produce may find a quicker and larger sale in Great Britain. The Czar's advisers have not as yet, given any answer to the proposition. Russia's international trade lacks sufficient moving cold storage.

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

## Feverish, Speculative Markets—No Probability of Near Settled Prices.

In speculative markets, such as has been had for several weeks and which are likely to continue through August and September, there has been and will be a very conservative feeling among cash buyers. The probabilities are then that productions will not be as closely sold as had been anticipated on their more restricted volume, except as the packers on the varying prices may be able to get them placed on contracts ahead. But the comparatively low prices prevailing for the new crop options will naturally tend to small takings of supplies on deliveries up to and including October, aside from the feeling of marked uncertainty over values of any delivery from one moment to another.

The leading speculators probably have no well-defined policy; seemingly are without ideas ahead of the course of prices; rather the markets are swung as a liberal "long" or "short" interest develops in them. Undoubtedly, however, the sentiment is markedly bearish, and the changes are oftener to lower prices. It is impossible, therefore, to gauge matters twenty hours ahead.

It would seem as with the liberal decline all around in corn as well as hog products at the close of the previous week that the bearish raid had been temporarily overdone and that the sharp recovery in prices on Tuesday of this week was a natural reaction. Nevertheless, on the break, a large "short" interest had been made among the outsiders, and it could be assumed that the market would be naturally turned against it. The new crop options probably stood too high even at the recent inside figures, considering the brilliant promises of the corn crop so far as concerns actual deliveries in the months; little consideration, however, would be given that thought on the speculative fever with the ability to sway markets. The declining tendency was resumed on the succeeding day.

There are traders with the opinion that the sentiment for steadier prices over the old crop options, to and including October, is not more than temporarily abated; they have the feeling that these early deliveries may yet be taken hold of for a more confident line of prices, and because of the general statistical positions. But it seems to us that in view of the large general crops ahead that if a sentiment coming about of a more decided order favoring selling interests than had latterly that it could not last long, and if developed that in it the effort would be made to sell as freely as possible in order to clean up supplies as against the coming year, in which as it advances the supplies of everything in the fat and meat line will show steadily enlarging supplies. In our opinion the sentiment is more likely to be of a bearish order most of the time, encouraging for operators on the "long" side, although unquestionably on the speculative sentiment of the country, which is taking more to food products, and with the ability of some operators to control both the corn and hog products markets there are likely to be spurts upward of prices all around and wholly unreliable situations.

We are inclined to the opinion that the hog crop for next season will be a remarkably large one despite some doubt expressed here and there as to the pig supply; the farmer has had every reason to grow hogs; he made more money out of his live stock through the year than would have been possible on the prices of the grain; the weather conditions have not been unfavorable for carrying pigs, except in a few sections, and we be-

lieve that the grain is in sufficient supply for feeding purposes until the new crop is had, however limited the movement of it to marketable points and the supposed moderate reserves of it in farmers' hands. The average weight of the hogs now arriving proves the disposition to feed the grain freely, and the desire to get value of the grain in the hog; moreover, it shows that there is no exhaustion of good marketable hogs, however that they are fewer in number than at this time last year. The hogs received at Chicago last week averaged 244 lbs., not only the heaviest of the year, but 11 lbs. heavier than last year for the corresponding time and 2 lbs. more even than in 1900 for the same time. Whatever may happen to the prices of the hog products as under speculation in the near future it would seem probable that at some time in the future, perhaps in the fall months, as under the belief of liberal supplies ahead from new crops, that the effect of them would be more freely discounted in an even more general pressure to sell, while it would seem probable that in the fall months and on through the season that the general hog products markets would show unusual animation, both in the extent of cash business and speculation. There are large buying sources at home and in Europe to be filled in with supplies as soon as prices are settled.

It may be, however, that the bearish sentiment will be fully displayed at an earlier date than is warranted by supplies of the old crop; in other words, that lower prices may be brought out in the near future than is warranted for the present time, even for the new crop deliveries, and because of the bearish sentiment prevailing.

It is a fact that just at present everything in the way of prices is, so to speak, out of line. For instance, September lard at this writing is fully one cent per pound higher than the October delivery, and October is nearly one cent above December, and December is higher than the later deliveries; then October pork is higher than even the September option of it, while it is fully \$2 higher than the new crop options. It is not surprising then that all of the foreign markets are very careful over cash trading and that our home demands for supplies are to cover actual needs.

A year ago there were liberal supplies of live stock and a season approaching of short feed supplies, with a consequent forced marketing of the hogs and cattle; this year, at present, there are moderate supplies of live stock and a large feed crop in sight.

On Tuesday's trading, after a decline the day before, January pork sold up to 62½c., and September and October 40 to 45c.; January lard advanced 2½ points, and September and October 25 points. On Wednesday there was a turn downward, pork lost 27½ to 30c., and 17½ to 20 points. On Thursday the market opened feverish, and promised further sharp changes in prices; lard at the opening was down 10 to 15 points, and pork was fluctuating.

Thursday's Chicago market showed declines for the day of 17@20 points on lard, and 5 to 15 on pork.

In New York there has been little done in pork. The continent shippers are moderate buyers of refined lard. The English shippers are at a standstill over western lard. The city cutters maintain the prices of bellies, but find very reserved demands for them. Loose hams and shoulders are taken up moderately at steady prices. The trading in the compounds is of a conservative order. Sales for the week, to the present writing, 300 bbls. mess pork, at \$17.75@18.75; 400 bbls short, clear, at \$19@21; 175 bbls. city, family, same, at \$20@20.50; 250 tcs. western steam lard, on p. t. (quoted at \$10.70); 300 tcs. city lard, at \$10.20@10.55; (Continued on page 31.)



# HIDES AND SKINS

## Weekly Review

### CHICAGO

**PACKER HIDES.**—Recent traffic has been of a peddling character, representing a great many small sales which have not aggregated to any considerable volume. Bids less than the prevailing views are not considered. We quote:

**NATIVE STEERS**—free of brands have sold at 14½c., fractionally smaller bids having been rejected.

**BUTT BRANDED STEERS**, 60 lbs. and up, have sold for 13¼@13½c. They are a well sustained variety.

**COLORADO STEERS**—offer at 13c., having sold at that price.

**TEXAS STEERS**—continue a well sustained factor at 15c.

**HEAVY COWS**—sold at 12c., and are a strong factor at the price. Holders are indisposed to move their offerings.

**BULLS**—are a limited factor in point of supply, having practically been disposed of to September at 11c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—A strong market naturally characterizes the situation. Substantial sales of bluffs have been effected at 9½c. So far as bluffs are concerned, they are rather an indifferent factor both in supply and demand, which condition is rather surprising in view of the general strength.

**NO. 1 BUFFS**, free of brands and grubs, have moved in substantial volume at 9½c. for mixed lots, though it is doubtful if any could be secured at that price at the present time.

**NO. 1 EXTREMES**—while nominally held at buff prices, could hardly be obtained for less than 9¼@10c.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS**—continue an active factor at 9@9½c. Choice offerings would bring appreciably more money.

**NATIVE COWS** have moved at 10½c. but now offer at a fractionally higher price. A small lot has moved for less money.

**NO. 1 CALFSKINS** continue a strong factor, a good country selection being held at 11½c.

**KIPS** are a well sustained feature at 9½ to 10c, which latter price has been paid for a strictly short-haired selection.

**DEACONS** range from 62½ to 82½c., according to weight, quality and selection.

**SLUNKS**—35@40c.

**HORSE-HIDES**, \$3.10.

### BOSTON

Prices on Westerns have been advanced to 9½c. with the usual 1c. stretch for second quality. Sales as high as 9½c. have been reported. Tanners as a general thing are operating moderately as their supplies have been depleted. Most of the brokers enjoy a fair amount of business. While stocks in the hands of the latter are by no means generous, they are sufficiently well supplied to take care of such tanners as are willing to pay the price. New Englands are practically cleaned up.

### PHILADELPHIA

The local market continues in a disturbed condition owing to the inability of buyer and seller to agree as to what constitutes an equitable basis of value. It is probable that the present controversy will eventuate in concessions on the part of tanners. We quote:

**CITY STEERS**—12@12½c.

**CITY COWS**—10c.

**COUNTRY STEERS**—11½c.

**COUNTRY COWS**, 9½c.

**BULLS**—9½c.

### NEW YORK.

**GREEN SALTED HIDES.**—Recent sales of considerable volume have been effected at prevailing prices. The market naturally continues strong.

**CITY NATIVES**—60 lbs. and up, 14c.

**CITY BUTT BRANDS**—60 lbs. and up, 12¼@13c.

**COLORADOS**—60 lbs. and up, 9½c.

**BULLS** (all weights)—9½c.

**COWS** (all weights)—9½@9¾c.

**HORSE-HIDES**—\$2 @ \$3.25.

### SUMMARY

The Chicago packer market shows an increased degree of strength, not perhaps so much in consequence of the increased volume of business as because of the general conditions favoring the packers.

The country market continues very strong though up to this writing no sales have been effected at more than 9½c. Dealers are holding off, evidently preferring to take chances on a future market rather than to attempt to dispose of their wares on the present basis.

The Boston market has gained tone, with Western buffs in the hands of shippers at 9½c. Tanners who have by their necessities been compelled to enter the market are buying sufficient stocks to keep brokers well supplied with orders.

The usual wrangle as to values is on in Philadelphia, which fact naturally militates against business. New York is well sold up and prices continue very high and well sustained.

### LEATHER GOES UP

The burning question in the shoe trade to-day is the price of sole-leather. Soles have

## CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep Pelts, Tallow, Bones.  
Wool Puller and Tallow Renderer. Manufacturer of Page's Perfected Poultry Food

gone up ¼c. per pair since the first of the month and an advance of another ¼c. per pair is threatened by the cut sole men within a few days. One of the leading firms decided to advance the price the additional ¼c. Soles advanced 1c. in the month of July, even with business at a low ebb, and when prices hold firm during the dull season they are bound to go up when the rush sets in.

### TRADE OPENING INQUIRIES.

The Canadian Government office in London, has received the following inquiries about Canadian produce:

1. Inquiry is made for Canadian shippers of wood flour by a firm who are needing a considerable quantity.

2. A London firm have asked to be placed in communication with some of the principal oil-cake mills in Canada.

3. A Welsh importer is desirous of obtaining f. o. b. prices at Canadian ports, and c. i. f. prices Bristol or Liverpool for oils and greases in barrels or drums.

4. An Italian house asks to be referred to a leading Canadian exporter of Labrador cod.

## TANNERY SUP'TS WANT NOTHING

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**PAROID RELIABLE ROOFING** Because It Exactly Meets Tannery Conditions

Spark, Gas and Acid Proof. No Tar, No Coating. Beats iron and shingles; costs less.

**F. W. BIRD & SON**

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Fireproof, washable and weatherproof, and made for both exterior and interior use. It is made in seventeen colors and white, and it will not scale or wash off.

Catalogues, Color Cards and particulars from the manufacturers.

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NEW BRIGHTON, Borough of Richmond, N. Y., U. S. A.

BRANCH OFFICES: 12 North Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL., and Dunbar's Wharf, Narrow Street, Limehouse, LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## Weekly Review

**TALLOW.**—The London sale on Wednesday showed 6d. decline on both the beef and mutton grades, where 2,000 casks were offered and 875 casks sold; the average price made was reported by a public cable at 35s. There is nothing indicated by the general advices from the European markets of buying interest thence for our supplies; the traders here do not anticipate competing demands thence until the markets in this country are regulated by larger supplies of fats; therefore, that the next season will have to be pretty well advanced before the tallow and grease markets have the ordinary export movement.

The condition of business over our eastern and western markets has through the week been rather unsatisfactory, except, perhaps, as relating to strictly prime grades, as the class of stock that can be used for edible purposes. It would appear that some grades (those under prime) of tallow are beginning to make accumulations, and because of the lack of confidence on the part of the soap-makers over general market situations rather than from any further abatement of trading in soaps. It may be said that the insecure lard and other fat markets, and as made so partly by the speculation going on in them and as well from the assurance of a large corn crop and the probabilities of our enormous cottonseed oil production in view of the outlook for a big cotton crop, have most to do in influencing the current dragging demands for tallow. It becomes a question as to whether supplies of these undergrades of tallow may not enlarge through indifferent demands to an extent to offset in a degree the feature of modified productions so that by the time the fall trade opens that prices for the raw materials may not reach the basis counted upon by the selling interests.

Unquestionably more of a business should come about in September in tallow from all manufacturing interests; the question of prices then depends upon the extent of accumulated supplies to meet it; ordinary demands meanwhile would use up the productions, while a surplus carried along would possibly add sufficiently to the offerings for any demands then.

There are traders with the belief that the lard market has been pushed downward on speculation too rapidly, and that a recovery is probable whatever may occur in the way of lower prices as the season advances, because of the large crops ahead. But we ap-

prehend that there will be difficulty in supporting prices more than temporarily of hog fats whatever improvement takes place in them and notwithstanding favorable statistical positions and because it would seem as if with a season approaching in which there will be large supplies of fat however late in it they appear; that there will be a disposition to discount it. The future of the fat markets this side of the January delivery is problematical and dependent more upon the speculative temper of the country in commodities it usually indulges in, while tallow is likely to sympathize with the commodities which have speculative attention, because the wants of it by the compound-makers are influenced by the lard and some other positions.

The compound people seem to be taking the nice grades of tallow sufficiently steadily to keep prices for the qualities steady; over the West they have paid 8c. for prime packers and 8½c. for edible tallow, yet at the West the city renderers have sold down to 6½c., and there seems to be plenty of the soap grades there at relatively lower prices than usual as compared with the better grades.

It is because of the indifferent soap interest that our city melters find a wholly nominal market this week for their productions. Those people who could sell city hhd. here want 6½c., while they find no demand near that price and have put 200 to 300 hhd. in store. The last sale in the previous week was at 6½c. City in tierces is also nominal at about 6½c.

Edible in New York ranges from 7½ to 7¾, but is quiet, with light offerings.

Country-made has irregular value on the slackness of demands; there are some choice parcels that could not be reached under 7c., yet the main portion of the prime goods would not bring over 6½c., and from this down to 6¼c. for ordinary grades. There seems to be an uncertain feeling everywhere and largely because of the movement of movement of speculators in the other commodities.

**LATER.**—There was one bid of 6½c. for city, hhd., which has since been withdrawn, but the melters continue asking 6½c., although it is said 6½c. would buy. The tone is distinctly weak and Chicago has declined ½c. Chicago offers its city renderers at 6½c., and quotes its prime packers at 7¾c., and edible at 8¼c. It is said that city edible, in New York, sold at 8c. for a small lot.

**OLEO OIL.**—At the advance of last week in the Dutch markets trading is now slow. The buttermakers abroad seem to have supplied themselves temporarily by their recent large trading. Rotterdam quotes at 69 florins. The domestic markets have not

varied materially; the movement here is moderately active. New York quotes extra at 11¼ to 12c. per lb.; No. 2 at 10½c., and No. 3 at 8½c.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—Trading is at a standstill. All buyers and sellers are watching the lard market. Its radical changes in price of the hog fat tends to keep buyers of the compounds quiet and their makers, consequently, are indifferent over the stearine. At the same time the pressers are fairly well sold ahead of the stearine and it is only here and there that a supply is on offer, while this is of moderate volume. It is a fact that the production of the beef fat is steadily under the ordinary volume, and that it would be a question of normal demands to prevent accumulations, while that normal demands would follow a developed secure lard market. There have been sales in New York of 40,000 lbs. at 13¼, at which price there are sellers. Chicago quotes 13¼c. without business, and it is said would sell some lots at 13½c.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—Lifeless and nominal, pending the make of new crop cottonseed oil. Quotations necessarily omitted.

**LATER.**—Rotterdam has declined to 68 florins, so far as a sale of a carlot at that price makes the market.

**LARD STEARINE.**—The refined lard people have a conservative business in refined lard and do not want the stearine urgently; the price of it is gauged more by the lard value and is quoted at 12¼c., at which about 40,000 lbs. have been sold.

**GREASE.**—Foreign markets are doing very little here, and the soapmakers and pressers are quiet. Prices are a little uncertain although there are no large or urgent offerings. In New York quotations are for "A" white 7½c., "B" white at 7¼c. bone at 6½c., house at 5¼c. 6¼c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—The cost of grease makes unwilling sellers of the stearine at the quoted prices, yet there is little demand for the product.

White is quoted nominally, 7¼c., and yellow at 6¼c.

**LARD OIL.**—The market varies a good deal with lard, and because of it has very careful demands. The business is essentially in jobbing quantities and of narrow volume. About 80¢@81c. quoted for prime, although these prices are likely to change at any moment with the lard market.

**CORN OIL.**—Exporters are moderate buyers and general trading is slack. There is little change in the tone of the market. Quotations are \$6.15@6.25 for car and job lots.

### VISITING PACKINGHOUSES

C. R. Kauthoff, who is in charge of the depot commissary department of the army in Chicago, is in Omaha for the purpose of visiting the packinghouses in South Omaha.

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## COTTONSEED OIL

### Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

*Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.*

Some Selling of New Crop Refined to Europe and Buying of Crude Against It—Prices on New Crop—About Steady Figures Held on the Old Oil—Its Close Control.

There is hardly as yet a definite attitude over either the old or new crop oil. The fact that some sales of new crop are being made to Europe and that buying of new crude is, in some degree, taking place against it, means, of course, decided prices, so far as this business goes, but does not imply settled market rates for the new crop oil, since there are freer sellers of it, at least of the crude material, than demands can take care of, and buyers of it outside of the people who have sold the refined to the continental markets, are scarce—so far as concerns the general market it is a position like this: The traders feel that a large cotton crop is in sight, that there will be an abundance of cottonseed at low prices, that the production of the oil is likely to be with the new year enormous, beyond any previous record, particularly with the large number of new mills in operation, and that while the consumption of the oil is likely to be of unprecedented volume, in the gradual more extensive use of it, as aside from the consideration that there are many channels of absorption to fill in from depleted stocks through the frost season, that it is just as well to wait until it is clear that there are fairly settled conditions of prices. It is hoped by essentially everybody in the oil interest that the new season will begin at reasonably low prices, in order that confidence may be had on the part of buyers in European markets and by which there would be vitality to the export trade. Moreover the fall season will likely find most of our home consumers essentially out of their supplies of oil, and with market conditions all right then there would un-

doubtedly be with the blush of the season an enormous business all around. The time is now limited in which damage could happen to the cotton crop. Essentially another week with weather conditions all right the bulk of the cotton crop can be considered safe. In other words a large crop would then be assured, while its volume, of course, would be added to, in the late planted cotton and "top crop," steadily, as the season advanced, even up to the holding season, and its extent depending upon an early or late frost. The feeling is that there is at least a 11,500,000 bale cotton crop to be gathered. This would mean seed supplies of that extensive order that the requirements of it for fertilizing, plowing, etc., even in the most urgent form, would not make the planters indifferent over low market prices for the liberal surplus supplies of seed; and it would seem as if other than favorable prices to the mills for the seed would prevail only in the event of competitive buying, among them of it, and as some of them may become anxious over securing seed supplies, without fully considering the possibilities of comparatively low prices for the oil and meal through the coming year. The first that unusual profits have been made out of the seed productions through the past year, in the high prices of all fats and feed-stuffs, is no basis of calculation for the coming year's business, in which there is a promise of steadily enlarging supplies of food-stuffs of all kinds, and in which, while there is likely to be an extraordinarily large business, yet the indications are that buyers will increasingly get an advantage over values. Texas is getting its cotton crop to market in increasing volume; in a week or two there should be a little new crop cotton oil from Texas, while September this year will probably furnish rather more of the oil from that state than usual. Indeed it is likely that more new oil will be on offer from most mill sections at an earlier date than ordinarily, and that October should give a very fair supply of it. Although, of course, the more important offerings will come along in the succeeding months. The old oil then, it is considered, has about two months to depend upon direct market conditions for it, or as only slightly influenced by actual supplies of the new oil, in the period, however, that it may be affected, sympathetically, by the offerings of the new oil ahead of their production in the event of further weakness for the latter.

The old oil has not had much attention this week, yet it is so closely held that as a little demand appears for it the prices are fairly well maintained, and thus 1,500 bbls. prime yellow of it on the spot brought 43c. Yet the new oil has been offered at concessions, and where it has been taken by foreign markets it has been chiefly from the principal companies, who may or may not have accepted prices to conform to the seeming ordinary lay down market basis from this country, but who have been able to make satisfactory sales against the rates they have paid for crude, although a fair portion of the business with Europe in the new crop prime yellow has been done with the mills taking the chances of the future markets for crude and not protecting themselves by buying the crude, as under the belief that the crude oil will be lower. Yet it has been impossible to sell more than 20,000 bbls. of the new refined, as yet, to Europe at the lower prices, as some buyers there seem to fear the effect of the probably large cotton crop upon prices and run away from offerings of the oil. It is said, that Rotterdam has had prime yellow offered it at 28 florins for November, December and January shipments, if this is so, it would mean equal to 35½c. for prime yellow in New York for the deliveries, and we can not learn that on the open market here there are sellers under 37½c. for October, although November is offered at 36c., and December at 35½c., and there was one bid here of 37c. for October. But the market is weakening over the South for the crude oil, and it is getting very close to a relative basis with the inside prices for the refined. For instance, Texas which had been selling crude in tanks, at 28@28½c., for September and 27c. for October, and had marketed about 40 tanks at those figures, now finds bids reduced to 27c. for September while it offers a littel at 27½c., and 26¾c. asked for October and November.

The Southeast mills have sold 35 tanks of crude at 28½@29½c. for October and November deliveries and at 29c. for December deliveries; and now offers, in instances, October, November and December deliveries at 28½c., while it finds bids scarce over 28c. The Valley is freely offering the crude in tanks for September, October, November and December deliveries at 29c.

The deliveries of old oil on August contracts here were about 3,000 bbls., and these were taken in chiefly at 42c. for prime yellow, yet at the same time if an urgent demand comes along for prime yellow, the restricted holding of it enables a steady price for the prompt delivery, and as before noted, distinctly prime sold at 43c. for prompt delivery.

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Manufacturers  
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Summer Yellow and WHITE "Miners'" Oil,

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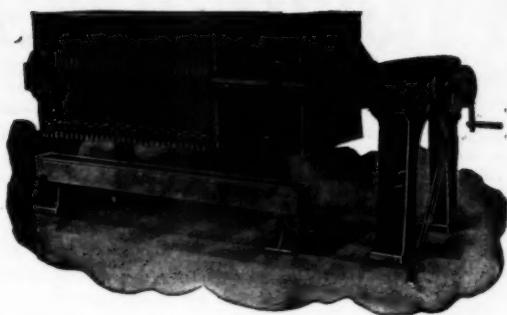
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For Perfect Filtration of Liquids,

For Use in Cotton Seed Oil, Linseed Oil, Abattoir, Soap Works, and  
Every Use where Rapid and Perfect Results are Essential.

**JOHN JOHNSON & CO.,**

WORKS, GARWOOD, N. J.  
95 and 97 Liberty St., New York City.

Shippers show little interest in the other grades; white on the spot, is quoted at 46c.; and winter yellow is quoted all the way from 45c. to 48c.

The cotton oil markets of the country are rendered more uncertain by the speculation which is going on in products with which the oil not only sympathizes in price but in extent of business as well. For instance it would be impossible to look for a large business in manufactured goods which take the oil in their make under the prospects of a manipulated lard market for some weeks. And yet there are reasons for mildly varying prices for lard, in the speculative temper of the country in discounting effect of the large corn crop upon prices of all fats, and at the same time with the ability of leading operators to squeeze a "short" interest at times, by which there are spasmodic changes to higher prices. The fact that the current year is going out with moderate supplies of hog and cattle fats is of least significance in the trading; speculation has full swing. We believe that there will be exceptionally large supplies of all fats next year, despite some views of a not large pig crop, and that the later the period of next season the more abundant the supplies. Perhaps there would be no reason for being apprehensive over market values, meanwhile from supplies alone, but there is every indication that the bearish sentiment will be uppermost in the speculation, however that frequent reactions are possible, and that cash buying for consumption will be of a reserved order. Moreover because of the marked difference in the prices of the old and new crop deliveries there would naturally be close buying in the near future, to actual needs, therefore the moderate stocks now held and the less than usual productions for about a couple of months will go farther in meeting demands than ordinarily. Even beef fats, for which a longer period in next season will be required to offer a full supply than the hog and cottonseed oil, are feeling the effect of the generally demoralized conditions for lard and corn, while under neglect of soapmakers, other than the edible grades are accumulating in supply and are more in favor of buyers.

It is doubtful if there will be marked activity to the markets for raw materials until next month is advanced, on wants of manufacturers, while it is hoped by that time that general markets may be regulated more by cash situations, in demands and supplies than as at present by speculation, however that speculation, is of course, in products other than cotton oil and tallow.

LATER.—The feeling continues very dull, with the market easy for new crop and nominal otherwise; Texas offers small lots of crude, in tanks, at 27½c. for September and 26¾c. @ 27c., for October, November and December; the Valley offers crude, October, November and December, at 28c.; and the Southeast, October and November, at 28½c. Old bleaching yellow offered to arrive in New York at 40½c. with 40c. bid.

**THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER**

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### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION

Special Letter to The National Provisioner from  
Aspegren & Co.

While prompt oil and nearby options have remained steady and almost unchanged in price, there has been a further decline in new crop oil. The prospects for a good crop have made mills more disposed to contract ahead for their make, and as Europe has not been very anxious to buy and has been steadily reducing its limits, same has brought about lower prices. The mills in the Atlantic States, however, have lately been more indisposed to reduce their prices any further and have refused to sell, but the mills in Texas have been doing the hammering. While the market is still weak, we must say that the disposition to sell has grown materially smaller and we doubt whether any large quantities could be had for future deliveries at present market prices. Europe has been very confident of lower prices and on account of this the buying has been very limited, but should sentiments change we will no doubt see a change. There seems to be nothing in sight at the moment to stop the decline, but the market is in such a condition that it would require very little to turn it the other way.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, August, 42½c. asked and 42c. bid; do., September, 42½c. asked and 41½c. bid; do., October, 37½c. asked and 36c. bid; do., November, 36c. asked and 34½c. bid; do., December-January, 35½c. asked and 34c. bid; off summer yellow, 41c. asked and 40c. bid; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 46c.; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 46c.;

Hull quotation of cottonseed oil 25s. 10½d.; prime crude oil in tanks in the Southeast, new crop, 28@30c., according to freight rate and time of shipment; New Orleans market for prime oil 41c. and for off oil 38c.; Peanut oil steady at 6½c. for prime yellow.

### COTTONSEED NOTES.

A cottonseed oil mill will be erected at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, and Manager C. T. Jones can give information.

The Dunn Oil Mills Company, Dunn, S. C., capital \$22,000, has been incorporated by J. D. Barnes, E. F. Young and M. T. Young.

The Cotton Oil Company, Longview, Ala., capital \$40,000, has been incorporated by C. W. Lawrence, J. J. Llewellyn and G. A. Rogers.

The Tensas Cotton Oil Company, St. Joseph, Miss., may be dissolved.

The American Cotton Oil Company has been licensed to transact business in Illinois.

The American Cotton Company will erect an oil mill at Athens, Ga.

### PLANT AT MEMPHIS BURNED

The plant of the Armour Packing Co., at Memphis, Tenn., was burned on Monday morning; loss \$115,000.

## WANTED

First-class Cotton Seed Oil Refiner.  
Must be familiar with all its branches.  
Good salary to right man. Address,  
TEXAS, care this paper.

**The Procter & Gamble Co.**

Refiners of All Grades of

**COTTONSEED OIL**

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow  
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Marigold Cooking Oil  
Puritan Salad Oil  
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**COTTONSEED SHIPMENT RULES.**

By order of the Texas Railroad Commission in approval of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, authority is granted for the adoption of the following rules and regulations to govern the privilege of "stopping-in-transit" carload shipments of cottonseed cake and oil:

Cottonseed cake, carload shipments, originating at points on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway of Texas or connections may be stopped in direct line of transit for the purpose of grinding at an additional charge of \$5 per car for such stop in addition to the through rate from point of origin to final destination, except as noted below:

**Rule 1. Switching.**—When shipments of cake are placed at a mill at stopping point not reached by the track of the initial line the expenses incurred in moving such shipments from and returning them to the initial lines shall be borne by the owner or shipper.

**Rule 2. Weights.**—Shipments forwarded from grinding stations must carry not less than the weight of shipment into grinding station.

**Rule 3. Way-billing to transit stations.**—Shipments must be way-billed at the rate provided on local bill of lading through from original point of shipment to final destination and note on face of way bill stop-over privilege at stations for the purpose of grinding. Such billing should carry with it, however, a charge of \$5 for such shipment.

**Rule 4. Original bills of lading for shipments to be ground in transit** must be surrendered to the agent at the station where such shipments are to be ground before shipments are to be delivered to them and will be

held by him until the shipments are returned to the railroad for forwarding to final destination, when the bills of lading will be returned to the parties from whom received.

Shipments ground in transit must be handled promptly by them and not more than seven days, including Sunday, will be allowed from time shipments are delivered to them until they are returned to the railroad. Should shipments not be returned in seven days the through way bill will be canceled and shipments will be handled and charged as local shipments to and from the stopping point.

**Exceptions, etc.:** Charges of one-half cent per ton per mile will apply for the additional haul plus charges of \$5 per car for the stop in addition to the through rate of freight from point of origin to destination on carload shipments of cottonseed cake from the points on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway of Texas, stopped in transit at New Braunfels for grinding.

Cottonseed oil, carload shipments of crude cottonseed oil, originating at points on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas of Texas, or its connections, may be stopped in transit for the purpose of refining at a charge of \$5 for such privilege in addition to freight rate from original point of shipment to final destination. Shipments having origin at points on connections must be delivered to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, of Texas, at regular point of interchange. Shipments must move in direct line of transit except as follows: Crude oil originating at points on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, of Texas, Hillsboro and north, may be any point south thereof on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, of Texas, without additional charge for any haul that may be involved.

**Time limit:** Shipments must be forwarded from stopover stations within 90 days from date of forwarding from original point of shipment. The expense bill covering the shipment into stopping points must bear date prior to the date of the outbound shipment. Effective Aug. 8.

**OIL MILL AT STOCKYARDS**

A cottonseed oil mill to be built at a cost of \$125,000, and to be operated in connection with the market. This is the latest adjunct to be added to the already powerful and rapidly expanding resources of the St. Louis National Stockyards. It is to be operated just as are other big mills in the Southwest—for the production of cottonseed oil and the utilization of all the by-products of hulls, meal, etc., which will incidentally include the feeding and finishing of thousands of head of cattle. These cattle are to be bought on the St. Louis market, fed at the new mill and marketed when finished on the local market.

The promoters of this new enterprise are Winfield Scott, who is known to all the cattlemen of Texas and the great Southwest, and M. E. Singleton, also highly prominent in the business of the same sections. Together they have six mills scattered over different parts of Texas and joint partners, in one of the largest mills at Fort Worth.—National Livestock Reporter.

**APPRAISERS' DECISIONS**

**M. FRANKFORT, NEW YORK.**—The merchandise in this case was claimed to be free of duty under par. 483 of the Tariff Act of 1897 as an American article exported and returned. The goods were classified by the collector as oleomargarine, and were assessed for duty at the rate equal to the tax imposed by the internal revenue laws on that article. The claim of the importer was that the merchandise was not oleomargarine, but oleo. oil, and that it was free of duty. The protest was sustained.

# Cottonseed Oil Machinery

**MODERN GINNING SYSTEMS**

Write for Catalogue

**E. Van Winkle Gin & Machine Works**

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. U. S. A.

Local Oil Mills and Ginneries Combined

## ASPEGREN & CO.,

Produce Exchange,

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Commission Merchants.

EXPORTERS

Cotton Oil, Tallow  
and Greases.

## THE AMERICAN ATTRITION MILL

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WRITE FOR CATALOG AND PRICES TO

**The American Engineering Co., Springfield, O.**



# RETAIL DEPARTMENT

## THE EASTERN BEEF HERD

The members of the National Retail Butchers' and Meat-Dealers' Mutual Protective Association while in Washington, D. C., last week in convention experienced some real Southern hospitality. Five whole steers were roasted for them by the local members of the craft. An excursion and other functions emphasized their welcome to their visiting brethren.

As the fumes of the 'cue pit rose and drifted away the visions of the butchers drifted through them to the question of raising beef cattle as suggested in President Wagner's annual address. The National Provisioner has, for some time, advocated the revival of the beef feeding industry in the East and of diverting the trend from dairy to beef cattle. Prices are high, the Eastern farms are idle and waiting and every market and industrial condition points to a long period of profit to the raiser of good abattoir livestock. The consumers are mostly east of the Father of Waters and the production of beef on the hoof there should be a natural process. The trouble, however, is that no one will start, and, hence, good advice is lost.

## THE BLOOD-STAINED FROCK

Keep cool and keep clean. Just think what you would say about yourself if you went out, came in and saw yourself standing behind a meat block with streaks of blood all over your market frock and looked more like a murderer than a clean butcher serving out meat to nice ladies. It is not necessary to rub your hands on your dress. Try the barman's idea of a side towel. Selling and cutting meat is an art which pays best when a man is perfect in it. Any one who visits the meat parlors of Germany and then drops into the dirty dens of London will at once see the difference and choose the former.

## PUSH CART POISONED MEATS

The National Provisioner has, on many occasions, urged the suppression of the sale of meats, fish and vegetables on push-carts and by unwholesome looking vendors. The open air of a city is full of disease, and meat is readily attacked by poisonous ptomaines, which multiply alarmingly. The poisoning of a family by sausage sold in this way this week is only another illustration of this fatal meat peddling system. Stop it!

## A TURKEY SHORTAGE

Now it is a "turkey shortage" which may produce a turkey famine. The report comes from Iowa and the general poultry section of the Northwest that turkeys are very scarce. It is said that the weather was not favorable for hatching and that 50 per cent. of the setting eggs spoiled by moisture before hatching. The crop may pan out better than is now anticipated.

## THE WOMEN BUTCHERS OF PARAGUAY

Of all occupations, that of a butcher seems one of the least suitable for the fair sex; yet there is at least one country where this trade is entirely monopolized by woman and "no men need apply."

That country is Paraguay, where many occupations which among us are invariably assumed by the sterner sex fall to the lot of the women. The cause of this state of things is the heroic war waged by Paraguay more than thirty years ago against the overwhelming forces of Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay, combined. This war, which lasted five years, bore many singular points of resemblance to the recent Boer war. It ended in the almost total annihilation of the able-bodied male population of the country, and the results may be read in the following figures: Population of Paraguay in 1857, 1,337,439; in 1873 (three years after the termination of the war) it amounted to only 221,079; and of these nearly all were women, children and very old men. When the war was over the people had been reduced to the most abject poverty and were on the verge of starvation, being driven to such expedients as to eat cats, dogs, and horses. Worse, still, owing to the destruction of the male population, perfect anarchy prevailed, and all the work formerly performed by males fell on the fair sex. They rebuilt the houses which had been burned down, tilled the fields and wove for themselves rough homespun clothing from the cotton grown on their own fields.

To this day the butchers in all parts of Paraguay are women. In the public slaughterhouses the cattle are dispatched by men, who sever the spinal column by cutting it with a sharp cutlass just behind the nape of the neck. When the animal falls to the ground its throat is cut, and it is allowed to bleed to death. This is the only part of the work done by men. The animal is skinned and otherwise prepared by women. The carcasses are then conveyed to the butchers' stalls, where the meat is cut up and sawed by women, who are dexterous in the use of the saw and knife. It is then served out to customers, also by women—not generally by weight, but by the piece—and the price is so low that a pound of the best meat may be bought for about a penny.

Women of all ages act the part of butchers; some are young and pretty, others old and wrinkled. The women are great bargainers, and keen as mustard to pull a new arrival almost to pieces in the hope of securing his custom. These women butchers earn good wages, and many of those in business on their own account acquire a modest fortune.

In the larger towns the meat is only allowed to be sold in the public market-place, where stalls (owned by the municipality) are let at auction to the highest bidders. The public have every security that the meat is fresh, for all that is left unsold at night is destroyed by the authorities—a needful precaution in a warm climate. The result is that just previous to closing time there is a great reduction in prices, and a crowd of bargain-hunters appear on the scene—economical housewives, keepers of cheap restaurants, and the like—for, rather than see the meat thrown away or destroyed, the keepers of the stalls sell the remnants at almost any price.—Tit-Bits.

## SAWDUST HAMBURGER

Some funny housewives in Philadelphia started the joke that some butchers were selling a Hamburger steak which was stuffed with sawdust. A lot of people believed it and it nearly broke up the sale of Hamburger steak there last week.

## BOUGHT PACKING BUSINESSES.

The Cleveland Provision Company, through Vice President Nash, denies the rumor that Swift & Company have an offer on its plant. It is untrue.

Walter S. Gladden, of Broadway, Somerville, Mass., "has," says the *Somerville Journal*, "bought out the Sturtevant & Haley Company, including the stall in Faneuil Hall market, the slaughtering establishment on Somerville avenue, and all the business. The sale was made two weeks ago, and went into effect last Saturday.

"Richard H. Sturtevant, the senior member of the old concern, will remain in charge of the business until October 1."

## BEEF HOUSE CHANGED ITS OWN COLOR

The big new branch house of Swift & Company at Bridge St., Salem, Mass., changed its color in one night. It is a handsome structure and was painted gray with white trimmings. That was its color when Manager Kimball closed it at night and threw a kiss at it when he left. Imagine his amazement when he returned in the morning to find it all changed to a seal brown with ochre trimmings. The transformation was wrought by the fumes from the river, which ruined the whole job.

## AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Butchers' and Grocers' Association of Fall River, Mass., held its annual excursion to Crescent Park on Thursday. All of the markets were closed on that day. A large concourse attended.

The Butchers' Association of Augusta, Ga., was organized there last week, and the following officers elected: President, W. H. Holman; vice president, D. Timm; secretary, C. A. Rupp, and treasurer, R. H. Easterling.

The immediate object of the association is to discontinue the use of trading stamps.

The German Butchers' Association of Indianapolis, Ind., had a big time at the annual outing last week. Fully 4,000 people attended. Special trains took the crowd to Columbus Grove.

The Chicago Grocers' and Butchers' Association held its annual outing Wednesday of last week. A large number of prizes were donated. Charles H. Tebbetts is the president of the association and H. F. Peterson is its secretary.

The Wheeling, W. Va., Butchers' Association celebrated on August 7. Marketmen from Bridgeport, Martins Ferry, Bellaire, Benwood, Moundsville, and Elm Grove joined in the procession. The killing contest commenced at 4 p. m.

The Danbury, Conn., Retail Butchers' Association is working hard on the programme of the barbecue which takes place next Wednesday, August 20, in that city.

President John P. Klein, of the Texas Retail Merchants' Association, has appointed Julius Capers to the position of state organizer.

The retail butchers and grocers of Binghamton, N. Y., will take a special train, also a baggage car full of good things and go to Heart Lake, on Wednesday, August 20, for their annual outing and picnic. Among the exciting events for the day will be a ball game for a purse of \$50.

## PHOTOGRAPH OF A SMELL.

At the hearing on the "bologna factory nuisance" question at Hartford, Conn., a remonstrant presented what purported to be a photograph of the odor from the factory. Pretty thick air!



## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Miles City, Mont., has a little beef combine all of its own. All of the local houses go together with one selling company. The consumers have got to take the stuff and pay up.

C. M. Grimes the cattle buyer for the Union Meat Company was over about Heppner, Ore., hunting cattle. They are scarce.

Burglars who broke into George Steabler's market at Johnson ave., Memphis, Tenn., last week got \$12.75 and overlooked a \$475 wad. Marketman Steabler is so glad that he does not know how to express his combined joy and astonishment in the same breath. The feelings of the burglars are not known.

Ed. W. Elverson, who made so many friends at Peekskill, N. Y., while at Armour's local branch there, is in the West among the company's branches.

The Pittsburg, Pa., butchers are beginning a boycott of the saloons. They think the wine and beer people are too handy with the "free lunch" counter.

Hon. Elbert S. Adams, of Norwalk, Conn., has, it is said, practically sold all of his interest in the Adams Provision Company. His brother, Royal W. Adams, is the purchaser.

The stock and fixtures of the Lecroix grocery and provision store, at Bemis, Mass., have been sold at auction.

Emanuel Moskowitz, the butcher at 226 Market street, McKeesport, Pa., was fined \$5 last week for letting meat taint in his cooler and then selling it.

A meat cutter on a 2,400 revolution-per-minute schedule ripped open Everett Hoyer's arm at Elwood, Ind. He nearly died before relief came.

It is stated that Hon. George L. Lilley, of Waterbury, Conn., will soon retire from the meat firm of Lilley, Swift & Co. He has congressional aspirations.

George Brainus was fined \$15 last week by a North Adams (Mass.) magistrate for killing and selling meats without a license.

The Co-operative Meat Market Association's store, at Centennial Heights, Broughton, Mich., closed a few days ago after a 60-day losing run.

George W. Craswell is Armour's new branch manager at Batavia, N. Y.

### MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE

Schumach & Co.'s meat market has been destroyed by fire at North Amherst, O. Loss \$5,000. Q. Hood's meat market was burned last week at Fairmount, W. Va.

William Fuhrman's butcher shop at North Mulberry St., Lancaster, Pa., was damaged by fire last week.

Melancon & Fisher's market at Cheboygan, Mich., suffered by fire a few days ago. It was not entirely consumed.

Emil Gauvin's meat market at Oakland, R. I., was burned last Saturday. Insurance about \$500.

Robert E. Byers, the well-known butcher at Franklin, Ind., has made an assignment.

### WEBER WANTS NO MIDDLE MAN OR BUTCHER.

A. Weber, the well-known spectacular Kansas City butcher, comes out in the open in defense of what he calls "a packers' merger," but with arguments that would get his head cacked if the benchmen and the box managers were near him.

## NEW SHOPS

Wm. Pemberton opened his new market in Vandalia, Mo., last week.

Lee Perry has gone in the market business at Bradwell, Ill.

The Workmen's merchantile store is now open at Broughton, Mich.

M. F. Heger is opening a new meat market at 1051 W. Third st., Davenport, Ia.

M. Hartley has opened a meatmarket at Chestnut and South sts., Barnesville, O.

Ward Christiana is engaged in the butcher business at Lyonsville, N.

Frank Burdsall has opened a new meat market on the South Side of Cedarville, N. J.

Henry Kalb has opened a butcher shop in the Jensen building, Athens, Ill.

John McMahon is the new "boss" butcher at Susquehanna, N. Y.

J. M. Summersgill & Co. opened their new market on Sixth st., Columbus, Ga., a few days ago.

C. C. Howe has moved into his meat market at Berlin, N. H.

Joe Summersgill opened a meat market at Girard, Ga.

## BUSINESS CHANGES.

Mr. Bane succeeds Cole & Bane in the meat business at Arena, Minn.

Brown Bros. succeed Kirk F. Brown in the market business at Methuen, Mass.

Fred. Nieberger & Bro. are moving their meat and provision store to better premises on Gravel st., McMechen, W. Va.

Israel Smith has bought Mr. Kyle's interest in the meat market firm of Kyle & Crowell, at Aurora, Ill.

The Layton Meat Market has been moved from Tulane st., Fresno, Cal., to 1735 Mariposa st.

## MORE EXPENSIVE THAN PORTERHOUSE

Porterhouse steaks have the reputation of being the choicest and costliest of the beef species. Sweetbreads are dearer, and calves' livers are nearly as dear if you get them young and fresh. Stale livers sell as high as 12c. per lb. Liver goes further. A half pound of good bacon costs 8c. a pound; fresh calf liver sells at high as 20c. per lb. if young. The total cost of the two is 28c. They will breakfast five people nicely. A pound of porterhouse steak costs about 25c. It will feed three people sparingly. The porterhouse breakfast is 8 1-3c. per lb. for the meat, while the liver and bacon breakfast costs 5 3-5c. per person. Next to sweetbreads, lamb's fries are the most expensive articles of meat food. The poor old cow tongue fetches more than porterhouse steak, selling for 40c. per pound, and calf brains are an expensive item of luxury.

## BUSINESS RECORD.

CONNECTICUT.—John Angevine, Bridgeport; meats, etc.; et ux. R. E. mortgage, \$2,300.—W. G. Stoughton, East Hartford; meats, etc.; et al., R. E. mortgage, \$1,000.—J. H. Preston, Meriden; fish market; receive quit claim and give mortgage, \$2,300.—J. E. Murphy, New Britain; meats, etc.; agent; and wife, R. E. mortgage, \$4,000.—J. O'Brien, New Britain; meats, etc.; warranty deed.—Chas. H. Gray, Plainfield, meats; Petition in bankruptcy.

GEORGIA.—C. Holmes, Atlanta; meats, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$458.

INDIANA.—R. E. Byers, Franklin; meats; assigned.

MARYLAND.—Mrs. A. E. Stevenson, Baltimore; fish; damaged by fire.

MASSACHUSETTS.—John A. Campbell, Boston; provisions, etc.; assigned.—Hamm & Keller, Everett; provisions; succeeded by Joseph H. Hamm.—Wm. Robshaw, Holliston; provisions; discontinued.—Mrs. Julia Gaita, New Bedford; provisions; if interested inquire at office (20).—Oscar W. Weeden, Quincy; provisions; discontinued.—A. W. Keay, Boston; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$400.—Thos. S. Wales, Boston; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$350.—Chas. E. Ferry, Easthampton; fish; chattel mortgage, \$250.—Geo. W. Russell, Everett; provisions; R. E. mortgage, \$1,900.—Joseph T. Baldwin, New Bedford; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$200.—Louis E. Parent, New Bedford; provisions; et al., R. E. mortgage, \$240.—Harry Thorpe, Somerville; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$300.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Oscar McDuffie, Manchester; provisions, succeeded by McDuffie & Allbee.—J. Des Groseilliers, Manchester; provisions, etc.; J. Narcisse attached.—Luther G. Flanders, Manchester; provisions; deeded, R. E. \$1.

NEW YORK STATE.—John Price & Co., Rochester; wholesale fish; incorporated, authorized capital \$20,000.

CITY OF NEW YORK.—Daniel Kuhn & Son; meats; assigned.

OHIO.—Henry Kastner, Dayton; meats, etc.; succeeded by F. W. Kastner.—Harris & Palmer, Toledo; meats, etc.; damaged by fire, ins. partial.—E. F. Loges, Dayton; meats, etc.; R. E. mortgage, \$100.—Roeback Bros., Rockford; meats; judgment, \$4,100.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Gumble Bros., Milford; butchers; succeeded by Frederick Gumble.—Wm. C. Monie, Moosic; meat market; discontinued.

TENNESSEE.—Guest & Erwin, Columbia; meats, etc.; dissolved.

TEXAS.—Fowler & Faster; mart.; meat; burned out.

VIRGINIA.—Kessler Bros., Newport News; meats; dissolved.—Max Levinson, Newport News; meats; R. E. mortgage, \$3,840.



\$1000<sup>00</sup> IN  
= GOLD

\$1,000.00

in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them 1000 TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, CHICAGO, U.S.A.

In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.

## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### KANSAS CITY

Cattle receipts this week were 67,200; last week, 53,300; same week last year, 49,100. Although receipts have been extremely heavy, the general market has been active and prices on most grades steady to higher, with a few classes 20 to 30c. lower. Fancy beef cattle, butcher and stock cows and heifers and the medium grades of stockers and feeders are steady. Fleshy feeders are 25c. higher, with a top of \$5.85. Veal calves are \$1 higher; \$6.50 for top. Western grass cows are steady. Western steers 15 to 20c. lower. Southern steers and cows are 10c. lower. Clearances have been good and outlook healthy.

Hogs receipts this week were 31,200; last week, 24,800; same week last year, 38,300. Receipts of hogs slightly increased, but prices rapidly declining. Packers are determined. Bear values seem destined to seek much lower level. Break for week, amounting to 50c., taking off 30c. in one day; top, Monday, \$7.32½; top, to-day, \$6.90.

Sheep receipts this week were 19,300; last week, 14,200; same week last year, 19,100. Although receipts are heavier, advance mostly on lambs; top, \$5.85; Utah wethers, \$3.65; Wyoming yearlings, averaging 108, \$3.30. Great demand for feeders, but few coming; sell from \$3 to \$3.60. General sheep situation encouraging.

HIDES.—Mostly unchanged. Green salted, 8¼; uncured, 7¼; green horse hides, \$3; dry flint sheep, 8c.

Packers' purchases were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour .....	11,857	7,620	2,490
Fowler .....	659	3,132	299
Schwarzachild .....	3,546	2,949	—
Swift .....	9,724	8,192	3,939
Cudahy .....	4,979	8,458	419
Ruddy .....	729	99	315

### OMAHA

CATTLE.—There have been very few good corn-fed beefs here this week, and the market has ruled active and strong for the better grades. Medium and common steers that came in competition with western rangers have been slow sellers at just about steady prices. Good grass beefs are about a quarter higher for the week, while grass cows are fully a quarter lower. Supplies of cow stuff have been very heavy all week. The demand for stockers and feeders has been decidedly brisk, and the liberal receipts have all been disposed of readily. Good to choice fleshy dehorned feeders are all of 15 to 25c. higher for the week, while the ordinary light and medium weight grades have changed hands readily at steady to a little stronger prices.

HOGS.—Prices have been going lower practically all week, the decline amounting to fully 25c. and taking values down to the lowest point of the season. Weakness in provisions and the falling off in the demand for fresh meat have been largely responsible for the break. Packers are buying the hogs freely at the decline, however, and buyers are looking closely after quality, not paying so much attention to weight. Good light stuff sells to better advantage than rough heavy. Local prices continue on a par with eastern markets, and nearly half of our hogs are coming from east of the river.

SHEEP.—Receipts have been very fair all week, and in sympathy with the decline at eastern points the market has suffered a decline of pretty close to a quarter for fat stock. Feeder sheep and lambs on the other hand continue in active request, with prices very little lower than a week ago.

### ST. LOUIS

Special Letter to the National Provisioner from Evans-Snyder-Buel Company.

Receipts, market conditions and purchases for week ending Saturday, August 9, 1902, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.—Cattle, 24,876; hogs, 19,606; sheep, 9,653.

CATTLE.—Native receipts were moderate, and included no choice or fancy grades. Best steers brought \$7.80. Quality of the offerings was common. Best steers here sold steady to 10c. higher than last week. A good demand prevailed for best grades of cow and heifer butcher stuff, and prices ruled 10 to 15c. higher; medium to pretty good kinds sold about steady; common classes were a shade lower. A liberal supply of stockers and feeders was on sale; best grades brought stronger values, but common and medium kinds met with a very weak demand, and sold about 15c. lower. Best milk cows and calves sold strong; common and medium kinds remained about steady. Extreme range was \$22 to \$40 per cow and calf; bulk, \$28 to \$32. Under light receipts, veal calves sold 25 to 50c. per cwt. higher; the week's top was \$7.25 per cwt. Although receipts of steers and cows were liberal in the Quarantine division, prices ruled steady to strong on both classes during the week and closed strong to a shade higher. Bull receipts were light, and prices were unchanged. Although receipts of calves were liberal, a good demand prevailed, and prices closed about 50c. per head higher. During the week steers sold in full range of \$2.60 to \$5.15; bulk, \$3.80 to \$4.25; cows and heifers, \$2 to \$3.55; bulk, \$2.65 to \$3.10; stags and oxen, \$2.25 to \$3.50; bulls, \$2.25 to \$2.85; calves, \$3 to \$11.75 per head; bulk, \$7.25 to \$10.

HOGS.—While the week's supply was only moderate, a very weak feeling prevailed on all grades except lights, and at the close Saturday best hogs were 25 to 35c. lower than last week's closing prices, while lights were off about 10c. Saturday's quotations were as follows: Butchers and prime heavies, \$7.25 to \$7.65; light mixed, \$7.25 to \$7.45; heavy pigs, \$7 to \$7.45; light pigs, \$6.50 to \$7; rough heavies, \$6.50 to \$7.25.

SHEEP.—About the usual number arrived, but the demand was not good, and lambs closed a shade lower. Only a fair clearance was made at the close of the week. Best sheep brought \$3.50 to \$4; best lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.75; best bucks, \$2.25 to \$2.50; stockers, \$3 to \$3.25.

Purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Nelson Morris & Co. ....	6,593	5,921	3,079
Swift & Co. ....	8,378	6,683	4,200
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co. ....	2,275	1526	221
Armour & Co. ....	2,502	—	—
Butchers .....	657	2,686	1,283
Eastern orders .....	—	2,289	—

Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1902.

CATTLE.—Natives ruled very irregular, selling strong in some places and lower in

others. Under heavy receipts on the Quarantine side, steers are 10 to 20c. lower than last week, while cows are about 10c. lower.

HOGS.—Prices continue to drop, declining about 5c. yesterday and fully 25c. this morning. To-day's extreme top was \$7.30, and the popular price for hogs \$7.

SHEEP.—The market is about steady.

### ST. JOSEPH

Good to choice beefs were not plentiful, and prices advanced 15 to 25c., while common and medium natives, Westerns and grassers were of slow sale, with values breaking 10c. The general cow and heifer market showed a gain of 15 to 25c., the exception being canners, which sold steady. The best country demand and the heaviest movement of stock cattle to the country thus far this season was had last week, with Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado heavy contributors. Choice heavy Sandhill feeders sold at 5.70, good Kansas at 5.25, and fairly good Colorados at 4.90. The demand was principally from Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas.

About the lightest proportion of steers since the movement became in earnest was recorded in the quarantine division, and the demand was strong, with prices appreciating 10 to 20c. The quota of cows was the heaviest of the season, thus far, and trading had plenty of life, with values advancing 10c. Calves sold readily on a firm basis.

In spite of the moderate hog receipts buyers had little trouble in securing sharply lower concessions, being helped greatly by the bad condition of the provision trade. The quality of the offerings was not of as good average as of late, with the average weight showing a decrease. The market to-day suffered the worst slump in prices since the record-breaking losses of 1893. The range of prices was from 6.65 to 7.15, with the bulk of sales at 6.85 to 7.00.

Western range sheep and lambs made up a heavy proportion of the liberal week's supply, with native offerings not being in sufficient numbers to cut any figure in the trade. The week opened up with liberal runs, and prices were lower, but strength was manifested in the market on the following days, with the week closing with the 40 to 50c. decline in lambs the previous week being fully regained and sheep making up the loss of 15 to 25c. on Monday. The Gooding lambs sold at 5.55. Montgomery's at 5.40 and Stocklager's at 5.25.

### PROVISIONS AND LARD.

(Continued from page 23.)

Compound lard at 8@8¼. 14,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. aver., at 11¼c.; 25,000 lbs., same, 14 to 16 lbs. aver., at 11½c.; 12,000 pounds, same, 10 lbs. aver., at 12c.; 10,000 lbs., same, smoking bellies, at 12¼c.; 2,000 loose pickled shoulders, at 9 to 9¼c.; 4,000 loose city pickled hams, at 11½ to 13c.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 2,235 bbls. pork, 9,021,026 lbs. lard, 10,807,192 lbs. meat; corresponding week last year, 3,974 bbls. pork; 15,021,741 lbs. lard and 18,613,857 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—Conditions are a little more unsettled, although supplies continue light. But the market is slightly affected by the drift of hog products prices. City, extra India mess, tcs., quoted at \$24.50@25; barreled, family, \$16; packet, \$15; mess, \$12.50 @13.

## SPRINGFIELD PROVISION CO.

BRIGHTWOOD  
MASS., U. S. A.

PORK PACKERS, LARD REFINERS, and

Manufacturers of the Celebrated BRIGHTWOOD BRANDS of Sausages, Frankforts, Bolognas, Polish Bolognas, Pressed Ham, Minced Ham and Bacon.



# CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

Western Office of  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
Room 424 Rialto Building.

## LIVESTOCK.

### RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Chicago Stock Yard movement of live stock, to-day's figures estimated:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Wednesday, Aug. 6.....	14,349	830	27,566	19,347
Thursday, Aug. 7.....	5,657	1,145	19,394	8,641
Friday, Aug. 8.....	1,733	571	15,775	6,779
Saturday, Aug. 9.....	219	148	5,026	1,733
Monday, Aug. 11.....	10,737	666	25,247	16,227
Tuesday, Aug. 12.....	5,783	1,104	17,188	17,694
Wednesday, Aug. 13.....	22,000	700	28,000	18,000
Shipments—				
Wednesday, Aug. 6.....	3,186	32	3,370	2,877
Thursday, Aug. 7.....	2,604	34	4,625	1,473
Friday, Aug. 8.....	1,477	92	4,128	269
Saturday, Aug. 9.....	210	..	2,331	..
Monday, Aug. 11.....	4,283	20	6,795	1,823
Tuesday, Aug. 12.....	1,873	151	4,362	4,180
Wednesday, Aug. 13.....	2,000	100	7,000	2,000

### RANGE OF CATTLE VALUES.

Extra good beefs, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs.....	8.00@9.00
Good to choice beefs, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.....	7.25@8.60
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.....	7.10@8.00
Plain to common beef steers.....	5.75@6.75
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.....	4.75@5.75
Food to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.....	4.50@5.60
Fair to medium feeders.....	4.00@4.50
Plain to fair light stockers.....	2.75@3.75
Bulls, good to choice.....	4.25@5.50
Bulls, common to medium.....	2.80@3.75
Good fat cows and heifers.....	4.25@5.75
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	3.10@4.00
Common to good canning cows.....	1.75@2.70
Veal, calves, common to fancy.....	5.50@7.25
Corn fed Western steers, 7.00@8.25;	
Grass Western steers.....	5.40@6.90
Fed Texas steers, 6.25@8.00; fair to	
choice grass Texas steers.....	4.40@5.00
Texas cows, bulls and plain grass steers.....	2.50@4.25

### RANGE OF HOG VALUES.

Extra prime heavy.....	7.15@7.32½
Selected medium and heavy butchers.....	7.10@7.25
Good to choice heavy packing.....	6.70@6.80
Fair to good heavy packing.....	6.50@6.65
Good to choice heavy mixed.....	6.85@7.15
Good to choice light mixed.....	6.70@7.00
Assorted light, 160 to 190 lbs.....	7.00@7.15
Pigs, 70 to 125 lbs.....	5.00@6.50
Rough, stags and throwouts.....	4.75@5.50

### RANGE OF SHEEP VALUES.

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings.....	4.00@4.75
Good to choice native wethers.....	3.75@4.05
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	3.50@3.85
Good to prime Western muttons.....	3.50@4.00
Fair to choice fat ewes.....	3.40@4.00
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.....	2.85@3.60
Culls, bucks and tail-end lots.....	2.00@2.75
Plain to choice yearling feeders.....	3.50@3.75
Lambs, poor to fair.....	3.75@5.40
Lambs, good to fancy.....	5.50@6.40

### General Live Stock Situation

Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the  
Mallory Commission Co.

**HOGS.**—A shipper of hogs must have been very optimistic indeed to extract any comfort out of the hog market during the past week, as a good many consignments have sold at prices that barely exceeded first cost in the country, entailing severe losses and considerable disappointment. However, it seemed that this decline had to occur, for even the light receipts could not bolster up the waning spirits of the trade sufficiently to

take all the hogs offered for sale. The receipts each day have not been much more than enough to supply the fresh-meat trade alone, but in spite of that several thousand hogs have been left in the pens over night, and as nothing is so potent in depressing prices as the sight of stale hogs the packers generally had no trouble in forcing a decline the first few days this week of about 25c. per hundred. The strong Eastern shipping demand which was such an important factor in sustaining the market early in the season has now nearly disappeared, which leaves the local packers in full control so that they can manipulate the situation to suit their will. They still complain that the prices of live hogs is too high, as the hogs are making them no money, and will endeavor to depress the market whenever they have the opportunity. The sharp decline in provisions made the situation worse.

However, these hogs certainly cannot be bought in the country now on a paying basis, and unless the farmers become demoralized with the idea that the market is going all to pieces the receipts are bound to be light, and as we have had a good reaction in provisions hogs certainly ought to follow the balance of this week. The one bright ray to the general gloom is the good prices that strictly corn-fed light hogs have sold for, as the decline on this kind has been less severe, and they are now selling on a parity with the prime medium, and prime heavy hogs which have commanded such a good premium all during the season. However, this is generally the case during the summer months, as the consumers prefer the light cuts of meat during the hot weather rather than so much fat. Good to choice mixed hogs are selling from 6.75@7, with prime medium, prime heavy and prime light hogs at 7@7.30.

To sum up, the market is in a very uncertain condition, and it would require some temerity to attempt to predict the course of the market during the next few months. However, we believe that present prices will be sustained the balance of this week at least, and advise operating on that basis, and also advise shipping hogs as soon as possible after they are purchased.

**CATTLE.**—The attention of the trade at present time is centered on the increase in the receipts of Texas and Western cattle, prices declining 15@25c., compared with the close of last week. The fair to good natives from the range cattle, and show a like decline. The supply from the West will grow larger as the season advances, as all this grade of stock will have to be marketed before the snow flies, and any time the market is overstocked we may expect a lower range of prices.

However, we believe the number of the better class of natives to come forward is not large, and we look for a good market for matured corn-fed stock all through the season. Prime cattle are still selling above 8c., and to-day (Wednesday) a new record was made by some Angus cattle selling at 9c., but this should not blind the shippers to the fact that the great bulk of the cattle coming are the fair to medium grades that sell anywhere from 7.00 to 8.00, with the grassy kinds still lower.

These prices are certainly a strong inducement for the farmers and stock raisers generally to enter more freely into the cattle business, and the season of comparative scarcity may be followed by larger receipts before the winter is over, but it takes several months to mature the stock, and we believe choice dry-fed cattle will sell at a premium for some time to come.

The best grades of Westerns are now selling from 6.50@7.00, with those that are not so well fattened all the way from 5.50@6.50, from which it will be seen that the market could decline considerably and still the producers of cattle would find a good profit in them. The stocker and feeder market has held up well at about last week's quotations, and the prospect continues favorable for the near future.

**SHEEP.**—With a light supply on Monday the market for both sheep and lambs advanced 15@25c., and on Tuesday with no

## Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

SATURDAY, AUG. 9.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept .....	10.70	10.75	10.60	10.60
Jan .....	8.35	8.35	8.25	8.27½
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
Sept .....	10.20	10.20	9.80	9.80
Jan .....	7.50	7.60	7.40	7.45
<b>PORK—(Per barrel)—</b>				
Sept .....	16.55	16.55	15.75	16.10
Jan .....	14.80	14.80	13.90	14.40

MONDAY, AUG. 11.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept .....	10.60	10.80	10.55	10.55
Jan .....	8.30	8.37½	8.22½	8.22½
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
Sept .....	9.85	9.95	9.57½	9.57½
Jan .....	7.50	7.57½	7.37½	7.37½
<b>PORK—(Per barrel)—</b>				
Sept .....	16.20	16.50	16.00	16.00
Jan .....	14.42½	14.65	14.02½	14.02½

TUESDAY, AUG. 12.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept .....	10.45	10.65	10.45	10.55
Jan .....	8.17½	8.40	8.17½	8.35
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
Sept .....	9.50	9.97½	9.40	9.80
Jan .....	7.30	7.60	7.30	7.52½
<b>PORK—(Per barrel)—</b>				
Sept .....	15.97½	16.37½	15.97½	16.30
Jan .....	13.97½	14.60	13.97½	14.40

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 13.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept .....	10.57½	10.57½	10.40	10.50
Jan .....	8.40	8.42½	8.25	8.27½
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
Sept .....	9.85	9.85	9.50	9.50
Jan .....	7.57½	7.57½	7.42½	7.42½
<b>PORK—(Per barrel)—</b>				
Sept .....	16.25	16.25	15.97½	16.00
Jan .....	14.40	14.47½	14.20	14.27½

FRIDAY, AUG. 15.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept .....	10.27½	10.30	10.10	10.25
Jan .....	8.22½	8.25	8.17½	8.22½
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
Sept .....	9.55	9.60	9.50	9.60
Jan .....	7.40	7.47½	7.40	7.45
<b>PORK—(Per barrel)—</b>				
Sept .....	15.85	16.02½	15.80	16.00
Jan .....	14.20	14.32½	14.20	14.30

more than enough to fill the orders the trade ruled fully steady. To-day (Wednesday) with liberal receipts again 10@15c. of Monday's advance was lost. The best lambs are selling at 6.25@6.40; the best Western wethers at 3.50@3.75, and Western ewes at 3.25@3.60; yearling wethers, 4.75. The feeding demand continues very good, and feeding sheep sold 10@15c. higher than the close of last week, most of them selling to-day at 3.65. We look for continued liberal receipts next week and possibly a lower range of prices.

### Provision Letters

Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. G. Lazarus & Co.

The market on green and S. P. meats is very easy with light trade. We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., nominally 11½; 12@14 ave., nominally 11@11½; 14@16 ave., nominally 11@11½; 18@20 ave., nominally 11@11½; green picnics, 5@6 ave., nominally 8½; 6@8 ave., nominally, 8½; 8@10 ave., nominally 8½; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., nominally 11½@11½; 18@20 ave., nominally 11½@11½.

### REPORTED SALE OF SOAP PLANT

A Chicago dispatch says: It was reported here that Swift & Company had purchased the Minnesota Soap Company's plant at South St. Paul yards. Stock exchange advices were that Swift & Co. had made plans to go into the manufacture of soap on a large scale.



# THE MARKETS

## CHICAGO CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.35
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.40
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.75
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb., 1/2 doz. to case.....	18.25

### BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	\$1.85
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85

### EXTRACT OF BEEF

#### Solid

	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	11.00
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

#### Fluids

	Superior.	Clarified.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.00	\$3.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20	4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, 1/2 doz. in box.....	12.75	13.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins, per lb.....	.90	1.00

### BARREL BEEF

Extra plate beef.....	\$14.50
Plate beef.....	13.50
Extra mess beef.....	12.00
Prime mess beef.....	13.00
Beef hams.....	21.50

### DRIED BEEF PACKED

Ham sets.....	14 1/2
Insides.....	16 1/2
Outsides.....	14
Knuckles.....	16
Reg. clogs.....	12

### SMOKED MEATS, PACKED

A. C. hams.....	13 1/2
Skinned hams.....	15
Shoulders.....	10 1/2
Picnics.....	10 1/2
Breakfast bacon.....	16

### PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts.....	@10 1/2
Hocks.....	@5 1/2
Dry salt spare ribs.....	3 @4
Pork tenderloins.....	@16 1/2
Pork loins.....	@11 1/2
Spare ribs.....	@6 1/2
Trimnings.....	@7 1/2
Boston butts.....	@10 1/2
Cheek meat.....	@5 1/2
Leaf lard.....	@10 1/2
Skinned shoulders.....	@10

### BUTTERINE

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
No. 1, Natural color.....	11 1/2 @12 1/2
No. 2, Natural color.....	13 1/2 @14 1/2
No. 3, Natural color.....	15 1/2 @17 1/2
No. 4, Natural color.....	16 1/2 @18 1/2
F. O. B. KANSAS CITY.	
No. 1, Natural color.....	11 @12
No. 2.....	14 @15
No. 3.....	14 1/2 @16
No. 4.....	15 1/2 @7

### CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter.....	4 1/2 @5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 1/2 @11 1/2
Borax.....	7 1/2 @8
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle.....	@3 1/2
White clarified.....	@4 1/2
Plantation granulated.....	@4 1/2
Yellow clarified.....	@4 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	3.25
Michigan gran., carlots, per ton.....	3.00
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.20

### SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	@15
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	@35
Beef bungs, each.....	@11 1/2
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	@4 1/2
Hog bungs, exports.....	@9 1/2
Medium, each.....	@4 1/2
Small, each.....	@1 1/2
Casings, per bundle.....	@62 1/2

## NEW YORK CITY

### LIVE CATTLE.

#### WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	1,795	3	1,296	37,520	3,512
Sixtieth St.....	2,411	124	6,158	3,773	574
Fortieth St.....	..	..	..	..	10,603
West Sh. R. R.....	2,630	62	..	639	..
Lehigh Valley.....	2,290	..	..	..	2,814
B. & O.....	237	..	..	2,657	..
Scattering.....	..	..	69	43	..
Totals.....	9,363	189	7,523	44,632	17,503
Totals last week.....	10,835	174	5,917	57,683	17,161

#### WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Live Ovs. of Beef.
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Celtic.....	..	..	3,300
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Georgic.....	..	..	3,000
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Etruria.....	..	..	2,000
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Celtic.....	..	..	1,170
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Georgic.....	425	..	..
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Mesaba.....	275	..	..
Sch'schild & Sulz, Ss. Georgic.....	425	..	..
Sch'schild & Sulz, Ss. Mesaba.....	275	..	1,500
Sch'schild & Sulz, Ss. Phila.....	..	..	1,200
Totals exports.....	1,400	..	12,170
Total exports last week.....	2,971	175	13,257

Boston exports this week.....	1,319	..	5,682
Baltimore exports this week.....	310	..	..
Philadelphia exports this week.....	248	..	..
Portland exports this week.....	524	..	..
Newport News exports this w'k.....	295	..	..
Montreal exports this week.....	2,623	1,157	..
To London.....	3,103	1,157	3,195
To Liverpool.....	2,712	..	13,457
To Glasgow.....	554	..	..
To Bristol.....	350	..	..
To Southampton.....	..	..	1,200
Totals to all ports.....	6,719	1,157	17,852
Totals to all ports last week.....	10,519	3,397	23,500

### QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$7.00 @ \$8.00
Medium to fair native steers.....	5.85 @ 6.85
Common and ordinary native steers.....	4.15 @ 5.75
Oxen and stags.....	2.75 @ 6.00
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.00 @ 4.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.30 @ 5.75

### LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected, 100 lbs.....	@8.25
Live veal calves, good to prime, lb. 100 lbs.....	8.00 @ 8.20
Buttermilks.....	4.75 @ 5.00

### LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	@7.90
Hogs, medium.....	@8.00
Hogs, light to medium.....	8.00 @ 8.10
Pigs.....	8.00 @ 8.15
Roughs.....	6.90 @ 7.15

### LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lambs, selected, per 100 lbs.....	@7.00
Lambs, good to choice.....	@6.50
Lambs, common to fair.....	@6.25
Sheep, selected.....	@4.40
Sheep, medium to good.....	@3.50
Sheep, culls.....	@3.00

### DRESSED BEEF

#### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	12 @12 1/2
Choice native, light.....	11 1/2 @12 1/2
Common to fair, native.....	8 1/2 @11

#### WESTERN DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Choice native, light.....	@10 1/2
Native, do. to fair.....	9 @10
Choice Western, heavy.....	9 @10
Choice Western, light.....	8 @8 1/2
Common to fair, Texan.....	6 1/2 @7 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	9 @9 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	7 @8
Choice cows.....	8 @8 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	6 @7
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	8 @8 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @7
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5 1/2 @6 1/2

### DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	13 @
Veals, good to choice.....	12 @12 1/2
Buttermilks.....	@8 1/2
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	10 @10 1/2
Calves, country dressed, common to good.....	9 @9 1/2

### DRESSED HOGS

Pigs.....	10 1/2 @10 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	@10
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@10 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@10 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@10 1/2

### DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring lambs, choice.....	@11 1/2
Spring lambs, common to fair.....	@10 1/2
Spring lambs, culls.....	@9 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	@7
Sheep, medium to good.....	@6 1/2
Sheep, culls.....	@6

### DRESSED POULTRY

#### ICED.

Turkeys, West'n hens, average best.....	@15
Turkeys, West'n toms, average best.....	@15
Turkeys, poor to fair.....	8 @12
Chickens, Phila., large, fancy.....	18 @20
Chickens, Phila., mixed sizes.....	15 @16
Chickens, Penn., large, per lb.....	@16
Chickens, Penn., small.....	12 @14
Chickens, West'n, large, dry-pkd.....	14 @14 1/2
Chickens, West'n, large, scalded.....	15 1/2 @14
Chickens, Western, small.....	12 @13
Chickens, Southern broilers, small.....	11 @12 1/2
Fowls, West'n, dry pkd., av. best.....	@14
Fowls, Western, scalded, av. best.....	@14
Fowls, Southwestern.....	@14
Fowls, Western, poor to fair.....	11 @12 1/2
Old Roosters, per lb.....	9 1/2 @10
Spring Ducklings, East'n & L. I., per lb.....	@16 1/2
Spring geese, Eastern, per lb.....	@15
Squabs, prime, large, white, per doz.....	@22.50
Squabs, mixed, per doz.....	@22.00
Squabs, dark, per doz.....	1.25 @1.50

### LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, West'n, large, per lb.....	@14
Spring chickens, small, Southern and Southwestern, per lb.....	13 1/2 @14
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@9 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	@11
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	70 @80
Ducks, Southern South'wn, per pair.....	60 @70
Geese, average, Western, per pair.....	1.12 @1.25
Geese, av., South'n & South'wn, per pair.....	75 @90
Pigeons, live, per pair.....	15 @20

### PROVISIONS

#### (Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	14 @14 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	14 @14 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy.....	14 @14 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	10 1/2 @11
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	10 @10 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14 1/2 @15
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@14
Dried beef sets.....	@18
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	19 @20
Smoked shoulders.....	10 1/2 @11
Picked bellies, light.....	12 1/2 @12 1/2
Picked bellies, heavy.....	11 1/2 @12
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	13 @14 1/2
Fresh pork loins, city.....	14 1/2 @15

### BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first qual.....	\$250 @260

### BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	60c to 75c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	35c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver.....	35c to 50c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c to 4c a piece
Livers, beef.....	50c to 75c a piece
Ortals.....	7c to 8c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15c to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	12c a lb.
Tenderloins, beef.....	20c to 30c a lb.
Lambs' fries.....	7c to 8c a pair

### BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	3 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	8
Shop bones, per cwt.....	50

### OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100.
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	12/
Oil cake.....	7/	7/	12/
Bacon.....	10/	15/	12/
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	12/
Cheese.....	15/	25/	2 M
Butter.....	20/	30/	3 M
Yellow.....	10/	15/	12/
Beef, per Herec.....	2/	3/	12/
Pork, per bil.....	1/8	2/	12/
Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large seariders berth terms. Aug. 1/9. Cork for orders, Aug., 2/4 1/2.			

## PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	@45.50
XX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 4.25
X sheep, per dozen.....	@ 3.25
Blind Ribby sheep.....	@ 3.50
Sheep, ribby.....	@ 3.00
XX lambs, per dozen.....	@ 4.87 1/2
X lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.25
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 1.75
Culls, lambs.....	@ 75

## SAUSAGE CASINGS

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	12 @ 22
Hog, Amer., in tcs. or bbls., per lb., F.O.S.....	42
Hog, American, kgs, per lb.....	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	17 1/2
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	16
Beef, rounds, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	2 1/2 @ 3
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	12 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	57
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	59
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	59
Beef, middles, per lb.....	0 @ 12
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	5 1/2 @ 0
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3 @ 0

## SALTPETRE

Crude.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Crystals.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2

## THE GLUE MARKET

A extra.....	21
1 extra.....	17
1.....	16
1X moulding.....	15
1X.....	14 1/2
1 1/2.....	14
1 1/2.....	13
1 1/2.....	12
1 1/2.....	11
1 1/2.....	10
1 1/2.....	9
2.....	8

## SPICES

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13 1/2	14 1/2
Pepper, Sing., white.....	22	23
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20	21
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, shot.....	15	15
Allspice.....	7	10
Coriander.....	3 1/2	8
Mace.....	42	45

## GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. .15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	each 1.50
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/2-14.....	per lb. .13
No. 2 calfskins.....	per lb. .13
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb. .13
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb. .11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.90
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.25
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece .90
Branded skins.....	piece .50

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

## BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$19.00 @ \$19.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.50 @ 23.50
Nitrate of soda.....	1.55 @ 1.90
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50 @ 13.75
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.25 @ 2.35
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground.....	2.32 1/4 @ 2.45
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	18.00 @ 20.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	15.00 @ 17.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.50 @ 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.50 @ 15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York.....	7.00 @ 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent. ammonia and 15 per cent. bone phosphate, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	22.00 @ 26.00
Azotine, per unit, del. N. York.....	11.50 @ 15.00
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	2.30 @ 2.35
Sulphate ammonia, gas per 100 lbs., spot.....	2.90 @ 3.05
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
S. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	2.90 @ 3.00
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	6.50 @ 7.75
The same dried.....	3.90 @ 4.00
	4.25 @ 4.50

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalnit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95 @ \$9.50
Kalnit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store.....	1.88 @ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80 @ 1.90
Double manure salt (48 1/2 @ 49 per cent., less than 2 1/2 per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.).....	1.00 @ 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.).....	2.08 @ 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. P.....	.30 @ .40

## BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

Special Letter to the National Provisioner from T. H. White Company.

Ammoniates the past ten days have been fairly active. For prompt shipment concessions are being made on both tankage and blood, but futures are considerably higher. We quote: Crushed tankage, 10 1/2 @ 15 per cent., \$23.50 @ 24 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; do., 10 @ 10 per cent., \$22.50 @ 23 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.95 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.12 1/2 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 @ 20 per cent., \$2.35 @ 10, \$2.37 1/2 @ 10 c. a. f. Baltimore.

Foreign sulphate of ammonia for November forward \$2.85 to \$2.87 1/2 c. a. f. Baltimore and New York.

Nitrate of soda, September-October arrival, \$1.85 to \$1.87 1/2.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

Same as the provision markets so is the oleo. market at present, exceedingly dull with

hardly any transactions reported during the week under review for either oleo. oil or neutral lard, and we have struck the usual mid-summer dullness, which is customary in July and August. The large discount on the future deliveries of provisions encourages buyers in Europe to hold off with their purchases until the very last moment, and trade, hence, stagnant and quotations more or less nominal. This applies to butter oil and equally so to neutral lard and oleo. oil.

## CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 per cent. Caustic Soda, 2 cents for 60 per cent. 76 per cent. Caustic Soda, 2.10 for 60 per cent. 60 per cent. Caustic Soda, 2.15 per 100 lbs. 98 per cent. Powdered Caustic Soda, 3 1/2 cents lb. 58 per cent. Pure Alkali, 1 cent for 48 per cent. 48 per cent. Caustic Soda Ash, 2 cents lb. 48 per cent. Carbonate Soda Ash, 1 1/4 cents lb. Borax, 8 cents lb. Talc, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents lb. Palm Oil in casks, 5 1/4 cents lb.; bbls., 6 cents lb. Green Olive Oil, 55 to 57 cents gallon. Yellow Olive Oil, 53 to 56 cents gallon. Olive Oil Foots, 5 1/2 cents lb. Cocoin Coconut Oil, 8 1/2 cents lb. Ceylon Coconut Oil, 7 1/2 cents lb. Cottonseed Oil, 43 cents gallon. Rosin: M, \$3.75; N, \$4.00; W. G., \$4.20; W. W., \$4.30 per 280 lbs.

## LARDS IN NEW YORK.

Western Steam, 10.40.  
City Steam, 10.15 @ 10.35.  
Refined, Continent, 10.80.  
Refined, South America, tcs., 11.50.  
Refined, South America, kegs, 12.75.  
Compound, 8.00 @ 8.25.

## HOG MARKET, AUG. 15.

CHICAGO—Receipts, 23,000; 5 @ 10c. lower; 6 @ 7.10.  
OMAHA—Receipts, 4,500; slow; lower; 6.45 1/2 @ 6.85.  
KANSAS CITY—Receipts, 4,000; barley steady; slow; 6.50 @ 6.95.  
ST. LOUIS—Receipts, 2,500; lower; \$6.25 @ \$7.00.  
INDIANAPOLIS—Receipts, 6,000; lower; \$6.25 @ \$6.90.  
EAST BUFFALO—Receipts, 30 cars; \$7.10 @ \$7.30.  
CLEVELAND—Receipts, 25 cars; lower; \$6.95 @ \$7.10.

## LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, August 15.—Closing—Beef strong; extra India mess, 107s. 6d. Pork firm; prime mess Western, 88s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., quiet, 57s. 6d. Bacon quiet; Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lbs., 55s. 6d.; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., 58s. 6d.; long clear middles light, 28 to 34 lbs., 58s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 58s.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 58s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 63s. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., quiet, 47s. 6d. Lard dull; prime Western in tierces, 51s. 6d.; American refined in pails, 52s. Cheese steady; American finest white, 47s. 6d.; American finest colored, 48s. 6d. Butter nominal. Tallow—prime city, steady, 28s. Turpentine—Spirits steady, 34s. 6d. Rosin—Common steady, 4s. 3d. Petroleum—Refined quiet, 6 1/2 d. Linseed oil dull, 31s. 6d.

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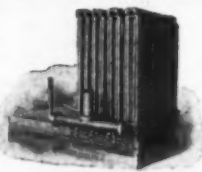
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